The New ART of GARDENING, WITH THE *Gardener's Almanack*:

CONTAINING

The true Art of *GARDENING* in all its Particulars.

I. The Site of a proper Plat of Ground, for planting Fruit-Trees; with the Manner of Planting, Grafting, Imbudding, Inoculating, and Ordering all Sorts of Fruit-Trees, and Fruits in all Seasons.

The Art of making Cyder, Perry, and Wines of divers Sorts of Fruits.

II. Of the Kitchen-Garden, and what things are proper to be done in it, as to Herbs, Plants, Roots, Berries, Fruits, &c.

III. Of the Flower-Garden, how to order it, and rear choice Flowers, Slips, Layers, sow Seeds, make Off-Sets, and plant them in their proper Earths, Seasons, and due Waterings; with the Names, and Description of the most Material ones.

IV. Of Greens, how to order and preserve them; with Rules for the Conservatory, and Green-House.

To each Head is added an Almanack, shewing what is to be done every Month in the Year.

By *LEONARD MEAGER.*

LONDON:
Printed for *Peter Parker*, at the *Leg* and *Star*, over-against the *Royal-Exchange* in *Cornhill*. 1699.

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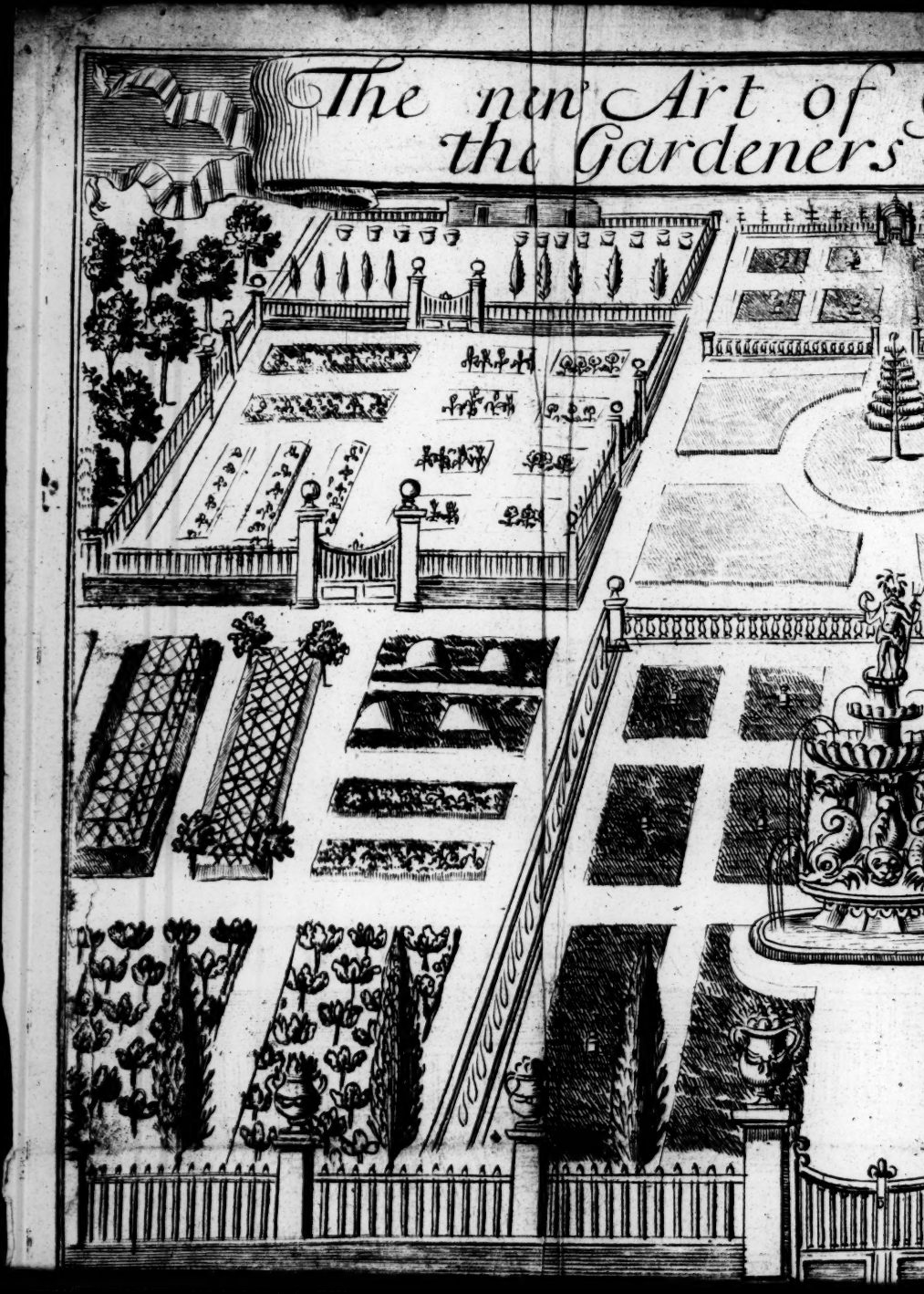
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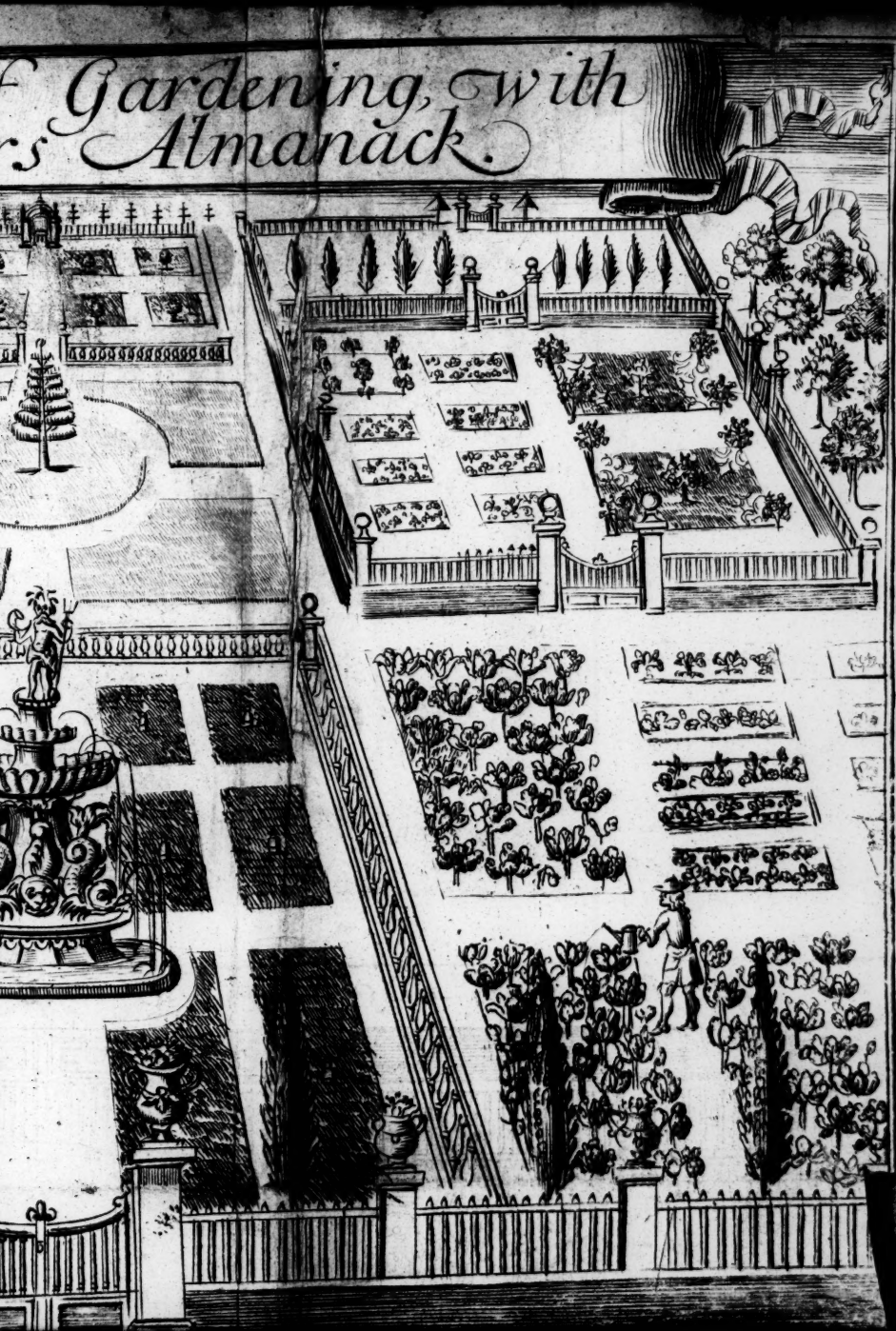

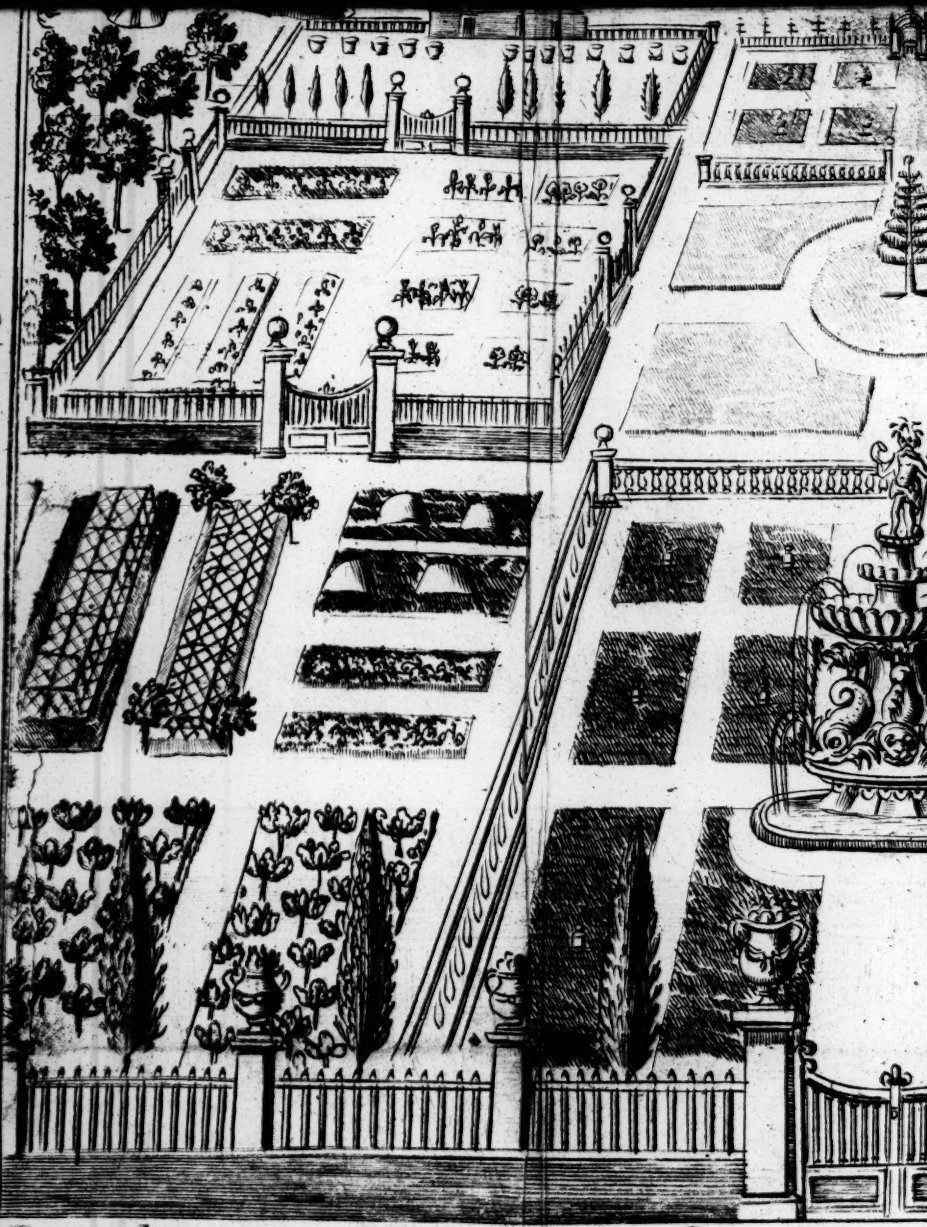

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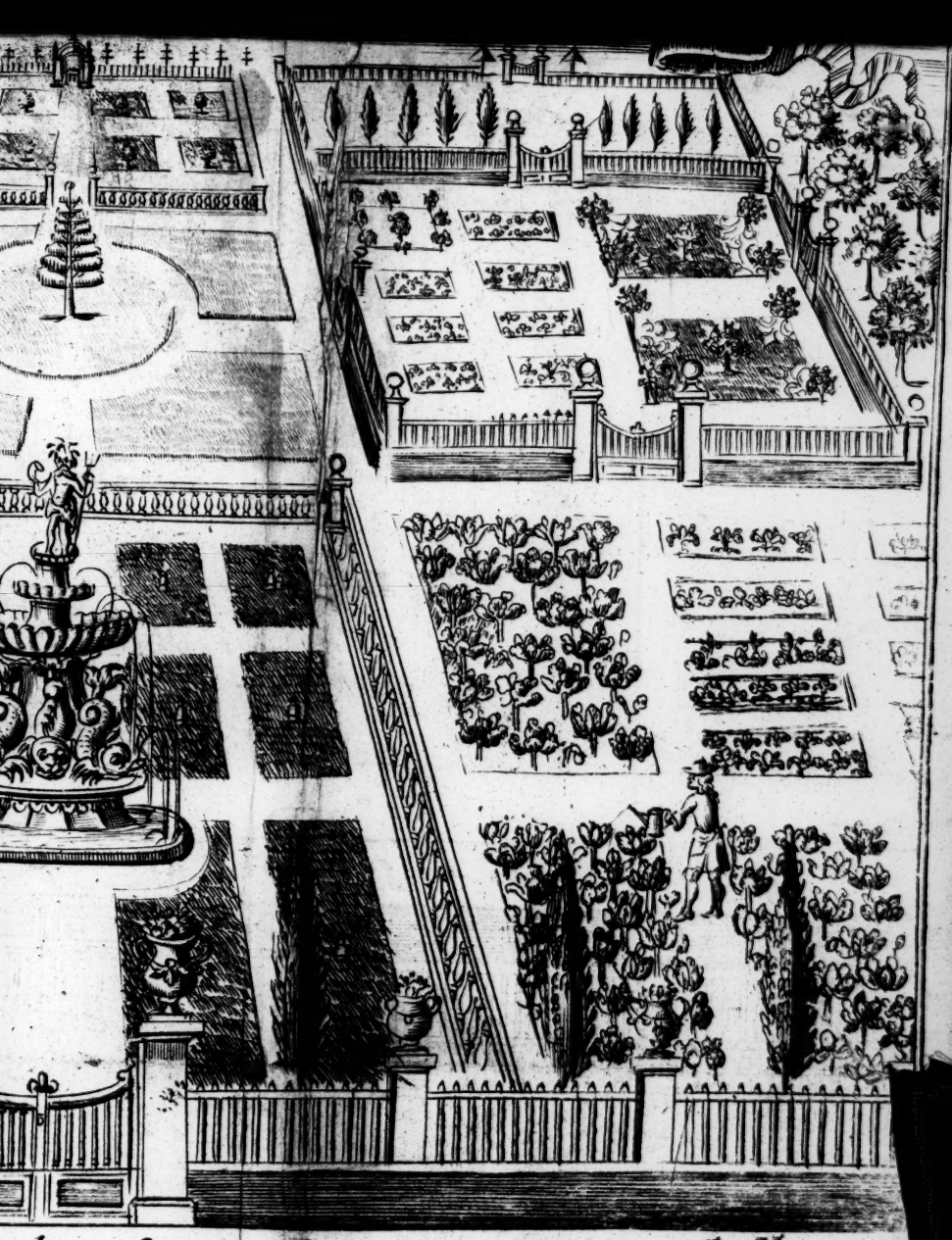

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THE PREFACE TO THE READER.

GArdening, and the pleaſant Delights of a curious Orchard, has been the Delight of many great Perſons, and wiſe Men of all Ages; who have therein contemplated the Wonders of God in Nature, and refreſhed their Minds, as well as ſollaced their Bodies: There, by the help of Art, the Hand-maid to Nature, are produced ſuch things as are highly worthy of Admiration, whilſt the travelling Sun labours to impregnate the Earth with a kindly Heat, and enables her to produce ſuch various Kinds of Fruits, Herbs, Plants, Flowers, Shrubs, &c. of different Kinds, Taſtes, Colours, Scents, Shapes, and Virtues; raviſhing to the Eye, pleaſing to the Taſte, and Smell, and nouriſhing to the Body, all which taking with admirable Delight, ſhould incite Men not only to covet them, but to labour in moderate Exerciſe for improving and propagating them.

A Method, to do which, I have in this Book laid down, the better to invite the Ingenious, and Induſtrious, to what muſt needs yield them a great Meaſure of Pleaſure and Profit, having laboured in every thing to advance this Art, as near as may be to its higheſt Perfection, omitting nothing that can be grateful to my Countrymen, as to what relates to Fruit-Trees in

all their Particulars; ordering Fruit when ripe, and making curious Liquor, and Wines of them.

Alſo every thing that is proper in the Kitchen-Garden, Flower-Garden, and Green-Houſe, not only as to Engliſh, but Out-landiſh Fruits, Herbs, Plants, Flowers, curious Per-annual-Greens, and others; Cranges and Lemons, Citrons, Aloes, and every thing that is proper, for even a Royal Garden, to delight the greateſt Princes, as well as Nobles, Gentry, and private Perſons; with Month'ly Obſervations upon every Particular, throughout the Whole, never ſo exactly done in any Work yet Extant, Taken from long Experience, and upon the Judgment of thoſe that are Practiſers in this Art; ſome for their Pleaſure more than Gain, and others, who imploy themſelves therein, for Annual advantage. Having conſidered all things for making a compleat Gardener, either to ſerve himſelf or others, and be grateful to Gentlemen, and Ladies, who are curious in theſe Matters, worthy of all Perſons Care, of what Degree ſoever.

A good Orchard and Garden, by all prudent Phyſitians, are held much to contribute to the Health, as well as Pleaſure of thoſe that often frequent them in their refreſhing Walks and Umbrages. Herein likewiſe, I have given Directions to make in the neweſt Method, Knots, Borders, Walks, Green-plat, Arbours, Hotbeds, preparing Manure of all Sorts, and ordering every thing in its proper Seaſon.

Reader, May the Bookſeller have ſo much Profit in the ſelling it, and thou the ſame Pleaſure and Profit in buying it, that has accrued to me by Collecting, and Experience therein; I am thine to ſerve,

LEONARD MEAGER

The New ART of GARDENING, WITH THE Gardener's *Almanack*:

In what is neceſſary for the well Ordering of *Orchards* and *Gardens*, &c.

The Introduction; or an Incitement to the Planting, and well ordering Orchards, *and* Gardens.

AS *Orchards* and *Gardens* are exceeding pleaſant, and deſirable for Sight and Beauty, when well, and ſeaſonably ordered, ſo they likewiſe bring with them large Advantages, being an extraordinary way of improving Lands to a vaſt Value, even to Twenty-fould in a few Years, in well Manuring, Cultivating, and other good Management, by which our Anceſtors have inriched Poſterity, in leaving behind them *Orchards* Planted with ſtately and regularly planted Trees, whoſe Example minds us of Imitation, that ſucceeding Ages may know our Induſtry, by what we leave in this Nature as laſting Monuments behind us.

Kings, Princes, and the wiſeſt Men of all Ages, have ſome or other of them, taken ſingular Delight in this Exerciſe of Planting, Setting, Sowing, and what elſe is requiſite in the well ordering of *Orchards*, and *Gardens*, and rejoyced to ſee the Fruits of their Labour. *Solomon* among the many Toyls of State and Affairs of his Kingdom, took exceeding delight in it, and to ſtudy the Works of Nature; ſo that 'tis ſaid of him, he knew the Uſe and Vertue of all Plants, even from the Shrub to the Cedar; that is, from the ſmalleſt to the greateſt.

The Planting of Trees for the bearing Various kinds of Fruits, is undoubtedly one of the greateſt Improvements that can be made of a conſiderable part of our Engliſh Soil, as *Worceſterſhire*, *Kent*, *Glouceſterſhire*, *Herefordſhire*, and other places can plentifully teſtifie; and this is more Univerſal than any other Improvment, becauſe moſt Land will bare one ſort or other of Fruit-Trees, Herbs, Plants, Flowers, and ſuch things as Ornamentally, or Profitably, are to accomodate *Orchards*, or *Gardens*, for the Pleaſure and Suſtenance of Man.

As for the Charge of raiſing and planting Fruit-Trees, conſidering the Years they may ſtand, and the continual Encreaſe, I look upon it as Trivial, conſidering the Recompence they will ſoon make, beſides the abundance of Pleaſure it muſt be to any generous and active Mind, to ſee flouriſhing Trees of his own Setting, and peaceably injoy himſelf in Contemplation, under the cooling Shades of their ſpreading Branches, to admire and adore the wonderful Goodneſs of God, in giving ſuch Vertue to the Earth, for the producing rare and Various kinds of things conducing to the Food and Pleaſure of Man. And that it muſt be of ſingular uſe on ſundry occaſions, as appears by God's firſt placing Man in a Garden, which himſelf had cauſed to ſpring up, and bare Fruits, as the fitteſt place for the Reception of him, even in his State of Innocency; and no doubt, *Adam* was exceedingly grieved to part with it, when his Diſobedience had forfeited the Poſſeſſion.

Theſe, and many other things I might urge, to promote this part of Induſtry, accompanied with ſo much Pleaſure, and Profit; but deſigning this only as an Introduction to the Practical part, which immediately follows in all its Generals, and Particulars, ſo that nothing uſeful, or neceſſary, being omitted, I ſhall not detain you longer from entering, as it were into (If I may ſo term it) another Earthly Paradiſe, where every thing Smiles, and looks Gay to the Imagination, even in Reading. How much more then will it exhilerate the Mind, when by Practice it is enjoyed in its Perfection, and flouriſhes to gratifie the Sight, Taſte, and Smell of the Beholder, with a fair Proſpect, pleaſant Fruits, and fragrant Flowers, wherein Nature is refined by Art.

CHAP I.

Of the good Site of a piece of Ground, intended for an Orchard, *&c.*

THE Site, or ſtanding of an *Orchard* greatly advantages it, that the Sun and free Air may have power over it, and yet ſo well defended with Shelter, that Storms and bleak Winds may be in a great meaſure kept from injuring it; and this good Site or ſtanding will help even a bad Soil.

The beſt Site I account to be in plain Ground, laying not ſo low, as the wet and dampneſs may too much infeſt it; nor ſo high as to lye lyable to too much dryneſs, the injury of Storms, or ſharp Air to nip the tender Branches, and Buds; high Grounds are not naturally Fertile, and if they be Manured with Dung, the Rains in a little time waſh down the fatneſs, and leave them poor, ſo that the one part will have over-much, and the other grow ſteril for want of it; and it will be

convenient it be ſheltered with wild Trees round the Verges of a good growth, if poſſible, that they may break the turbulent Wind, eſpecially the South-Weſt, and North-Weſt Winds, which are uſually violent in *March*, and *September*, when the Air is free from extream Heat, or Colds; and a fitter place cannot be choſen for an *Orchard*, if it may be done, than on a curious Level by a River ſide, or ſome pleaſant Brook, not too near a Marſh, or Moory Ground, whence frequently Fogs and Miſts ariſe, which hinder the growth of the Plants, and much injure them by ingendering poyſonous, or infectious Air, at certain Seaſons.

The Suns long lying on the Trees greatly refreſh and enliven them in Winter, as well as Summer; let it be therefore ſo choſen, that it may not be deſtitute of the Morning and Evening Sun at any time when it ſhines, and this appears by ſuch Trees as are placed againſt Walls, where the retracted Beams give a greater heat to make them Bloſſom, and Leaf very early, and to ſpread their Branches ſo Luxurant, that they require often cutting; or they take up ſo much Sap, as not only hinders the Fruit in growth, but in kindly ripening, as ſhall be more plainly ſhewed in the Progreſs of this neceſſary Work.

CHAP. II.

What Soil is moſt fit for an Orchard, *and the ordering it in that kind.*

WHEN you have found a proper and commodious Site for Planting of Fruit-Trees, then enquire into the Nature of the Soil, and though Fruit-Trees will grow in almoſt all Soils, yet they will abundantly better thrive in one ſort than in another; for Apple, Pear, red and white Plumb, Philberd, Damſen,

ſen, Bully, Barbery, and the like, require a black, fat, mellow, and clean tempered Soil, wherein they may gather plenty of good Sap.

The Soil may be bettered by digging, breaking and well melting, being caſt up, or laid level, which with a little Dung, deſtroys thoſe Weeds that are Enemies to Plants: If the Ground be much over-grown with Weeds, or ſubject to any Incumbrances of the like Nature, than bare up the Surface with the Root of them, lay them in heaps to dry, with a hollowneſs underneath like an Oven, or Furnace, and when by turning, the Air and Sun have paſſed on them, that they are pretty dry, put Fuel amongſt them, and burn the Weeds and Earth, then break the Cumbers, and ſcatter them with the Aſhes over the Ground, and they will prove good Manure; then ſprinkle a ſmall ſprinkling of Sea-cole-aſhes, or unſlacked Sime, and when the Rain has pretty well ſoaked them in, dig up the Ground, and Trench it with a little Dung, and if it be indifferent good Soil, it will be excellent for the Production of Fruit-Trees, and if your *Orchard* be ſubject to dryneſs in extream Droughts, it will be very advantagious, if it ſo lye, that by Sluces you can over-flow it with Water twice in the Summer: and let the Water paſs over it twenty four Houres, and then draw it off; and fine Graſs growing in an *Orchard*, keeps the Ground very moiſt, but let it not grow thick about the Roots of the Trees, leſt it breeds Mots, ſhelter Vermine, to injure them, or they be prejudiced by keeping the heat of the Sun from them, for the Suns coming to the Roots is an enlivener of the Tree. It is not proper to dig very near Fruit-Trees that are well grown, unleſs by a careful and skilful Hand, for fear of cutting, or wounding the Roots that ſpread in the Ground, which often makes the Trees languiſh, abate of their growth, and yield leſs Fruit.

The Cruſt of the Earth tempered with Heat, Cold, and Moiſture, is a great helper to Trees, for in that they chiefly ſpread their Roots, eſpecially thoſe parts that moſtly ſuck in, and ſet up the Sap, and this is in

ſome Soil Eighteen Inches, and in others leſs; for lower the Ground is not ſo fertile.

CHAP. III.

Quantity of Ground, and Shape, manner of Fencing, and other Matters tending to the preſervation of your Orchard.

AS for the quantity of Ground to be employed in an *Orchard*, I account the larger the better, for the Trees growing up, fence each other; and if the Verge be blaſted, the reſt are frequently ſheltered as well from it, as the Winds ſhaking down the Fruit when ripe, or hurting the Trees when young, by loſening their Root; but the proportion of Ground I cannot limit, becauſe it muſt be according to Conveniency, the Planter's Ability, or Pleaſure; and in the ſame manner I muſt in general leave the Form to his Diſcretion, for that which pleaſes one, another diſlikes; ſome Round, ſome Square, ſome Trianguler, others Long; and indeed, Plats of Ground cannot be every where exactly choſen, but they muſt be contrived as they fall out, to the beſt advantage.

As for Fencing, in this you muſt be diligent, as well to preſerve your Fruit from Thieves, as Trees from Spoil, by the breaking in of Cattle, and likewiſe that it may be a good ſhelter to the young Plants; Stone-Walls, where Stone is plenty, may be cheaply raiſed, or thoſe of Brick; but above all, I recommend a good thick and well-grown Quickſet of white Thorns, and thickening Brambles; black Thorn, or dwarf Shrubs at the bottom, eſpecially where Wall Fruit is not required; and by skilful Setting, and Continuance, it will grow ſo thick, that it will be a great Security, more far than Pailes, Railes, or Walls of Earth; and growing high,

high, it may on the top be cut with Shears, in Turfs, and Piramids, and become a pleaſant Ornament to the *Orchard*: As for Walks, I ſhall deſcribe them in that part of this Book, that particularly relates to Gardening; tho in *Orchards*, curious green Walks kept ſhort by Mowing, and Rowling in Summer, are of good Eſteem; and ſuch may be raiſed ſo above the common Surface, that the Wet may have little influence in ſtaying on them, even in Winter, after a ſhower of Rain is paſt. A Mote or large wet Ditch round an *Orchard* is very ſerviceable, if it can be conveniently done, and continued with Water: But from theſe things I proceed to what comes ſomewhat nearer to my purpoſe, *viz.* The getting, ordering, and planting of Sets, &c.

CHAP. IV.

Sets, how to be Choſen and Ordered, either to grow up to Trees, or to be Grafted on, &c.

THE beſt and moſt uſual kind of Sets are young Plants, which have been brought up in a Nurſery, whether of Apples, Pears, Plumbs, or the like, having good Roots, for they are more certain than Slips; or ſuch ſuckers as were taking from the the Roots of grown Trees; and in removing them, get all the Root you can out of the Ground, for if a main part of the Root be loſt, as ſome regard it not, then it follows, the Tree cannot thrive ſo well, though upon the tranſplanting, ſome of the Top be taking off; for the Root has a ſympathy with the Branches, as to the greatneſs, or ſmallneſs; and when the Sap is ſtraitned, or leſſened, then is it that the Tree pines for want of its free Currency and Communication; and when you take up the Root, diveſt it not, as little as may be, of the Earth it grows in; for that, upon the tranſplanting, will be

nouriſhing to it, till it become better acquainted with the new Ground. Too much Topping, or Stowing, I approve not of, becauſe it very much hinders the growth of the Tree; and when you cut off any Branches, do it upwards that ſlanting it may ſhoot off the Wet, and not any way rive or ſplit; and if Clay, and fine ſifted Horſe Dung, or Cow Dung, were well mixed, and clapped on the Cuts of the Branches, it would be very proper to keep them from the Cold and Wet, till they grow and begin to thrive, unleſs you intend theſe Plants for Grafting, and then you may let the Tops grow till you cut the Stem for Inoculation, in which you ſhall hereafter be inſtructed, with all that is proper relating to it; and ſet theſe in Rows by a Line, in ſuch Holes as you have prepared, laying the Earth then lightly upon them, after they are well placed in the Hole; and heap it higher then the Surface, that it may well ſettle by degrees, and keep the Tree from the Roots, being much ſhaken by the Wind; to which end, whilſt the Trees are young, you muſt alſo uſe Stakes, or Poles well fixed in the Ground, faſtned to the Plants, by Hay-bands, and ſome Moſs, or ſoft thing clapped between, to prevent the fretting that may accrue by the ratling or ſhaking of the Wind.

Slips which ſome uſe, are not ſo good by much, to plant, for either many of them miſs to take Root, or if they do, the Root being the main Wood, doats and rots in the Ground, when the Tree comes to growth, ſo that they are but of ſhort continuance, or at leaſtways, will but weakly bare, and thoſe cheifly in Apple-Trees; yet a Bur-knot kindly taken from an Apple-Tree, is much better and ſurer, and this you muſt cut cloſe at the Roots end, a handful under the Knot, then cut away all the Twigs, except the main one, and ſet it deep in the Ground, that it may only riſe a little above the Surface, and it will ſhoot up, and become a good Stock, eſpecially for Grafting on, if you like not the Fruit otherways.

As for large Fruit-Trees, there is danger in tranſplanting them, for many times they do not thrive, by reaſon of the injury they receive in the Roots; for if ſome of the leſſer Spums take, they generally do not all; ſo that the Body not having ſufficient Nouriſhment, the Heart grows blackiſh, or of a yelloweth colour, and many times, though they bring forth fair Bloſſoms, they have not ſtrength enough to form their Fruit in the natural Perfection.

It has been Experimented, that a Bough has been taken from a thriving Tree of a good bigneſs, and grown to be a Tree; the manner thus: Take off the Bark in a round Circle, when the Sap is in it, and make a Mortar of Clay, fine Earth, and a little Dung, and clap on the bare place, to the bigneſs of a Foot-ball, and let it lye till the Sap deſcends to the Root of the Tree, then cut off the Bough ſlanting on the hither ſide of the Mortar next to the Tree, and immediately put-it into good Ground, the Mortar and all, and cover it up cloſe; Water it ſometimes, and if this be done in *October*, it will take Root, and ſhoot forth in the Spring; and if theſe ſtand, they need not be Grafted on, but will bear good Fruit of their own.

You may Sow the Kernels, or Nuts of Trees in Nurſeries, and when they come up, ſhelter and keep them Warm, and in time they will afford you good Stocks, and Plants, either to bear of themſelves, or to Graft on; though Suckers taken from the Roots of Trees, grow faſter than theſe, till they get a Head; but above all, beware that Cattle come not into your Plantations, or Nurſeries, to deſtroy them.

You may lay young Scions in the Ground, where many ſprout from one Maſter-top, when cut near the Earth; and by keeping them down with Sods, one end being at liberty, and growing upward, they will be apt to take Root, and ſo you may have four or five out of one in a litle time, and this is called a running Plant. As for the buying of Sets ready Grafted, you may mainly be deceived in them, as having only anothers Word, what manner of Fruit they are, and ſo you may be at

moſt Coſt and Labour about the worſt Trees, beſides, it hinders the Experience you may gain, in raiſing and ordering them to the many ſingular Advantages.

CHAP. V.

Proper times for Planting and Removing; with the manner of Setting the diſtance, and placing of Trees, &c.

WHEN you have made choice of your Sets, the ground being ready for Tranſplanting, the next thing to be conſidered, is the time this is moſt Proper to be done in; and this I acconnt to be ſoon after the fall of the Leaf, in or about the change of the Moon, when the Sap is moſt quiet, for then it is about turning; but upon occaſion it may be done all Winter, in open weather, and early in the Spring, when the Buds are juſt putting out; though as I have ſaid, the ſooner you remove them in Winter, it is the better; ſome indeed do remove them before the Sap is at a ſtand, or about the turn, that is, in *Autumn*, before the Leafs are falling, but this I hold not ſo good; and were it not for the ſake of brevity, could give you here many convincing reaſons to the contrary.

In ſetting, make the Holes ſufficiently large to receive the Roots, and more, that they may have nothing at firſt to contend with but the tender Mould; ſhake that you have dug out, lightly in, when the Plant is conveniently placed, and in the mean while let another move the plant, that the Earth may fill into the cranies, and ſettle better about the Root, ſo preſs it gently down, that the Plant may be well fixed, and in a dry Seaſon water it, which being a ſettlement of the Earth, will make it take the ſooner. As for the diſtance of Trees, you muſt conſider the nature of them

as

as to what greatneſs in time they may grow, how ſpread their Branches; as the Apple-Tree (or aſpire more upright than the Pear-Tree) if they be ſuch as you intend ſhall continually ſtand; for if they too much drop upon one another, or the Boughs are galled by freting or rubing, then injury comes thereby, and the underling Trees that are overſhadowed, will be ſtunted and ſpoiled; and therefore according as you conjecture their growth may be, ſo place them, and the Sun and free Air coming in among them, will make them thrive the better, and this diſtauce muſt be as far as you conceive two Trees can ſpread their Boughs when grown up.

As for the placing them, let Philberts, Damſens, Bullis, and ſuch like, the lower Trees, ſtand on the outſide, next the fencing: Your Cherries and choice Plums, for the Sun the ſooner to ripen them, may be planted in the openeſt places; your Apples, Pears, and Quinces, in the moſt ſubſtantial place of the Orchard, poſſeſſing the beſt Soil. The Trees of greateſt growth may be planted further from the Sun, and thoſe of the leſſer nearer to the South, that they may not be a hindrance to one another, but all receive warm alike: As for the Wardens and Winter Pears growing high, they will do very well Northward, becauſe being hard latter Fruit, they ripen leaſurely, and the blaſts cannot hurt them: As for the Medlers, Services, Pomgranets, Citrons, and ſuch Trees, though they are not often ſeen in *Orchards*, yet they are very graceful and pleaſant, and muſt be planted where the Sun has great power, and free from the droping of other Trees: Almond-Trees are hardy and will bear the blaſts, but not give their Fruit kindly, unleſs well ſheltered: Set the Wallnut-Trees on the higheſt ground, if it may be without overſhadowing others.

CHAP.

CHAP. VI.

General Directions for the right Ordering, Keeping and Preſerving of an Orchard.

THE firſt thing that will be required, as moſt neceſſary for an *Orchard*, will be Dunging and Watering; for the Fruit-Trees, a very few of them being only to be excepted, require theſe; and herein you muſt alſo be careful that you do it not in the heat of the Sun, and that your Dung be neither too new nor too old; neither muſt it be laid cloſe to the foot of the Tree, but a little diſtance off, that the fatneſs of the Dung maybe drunk in of the Root: Pedgeons dung, and Hoggs dung do alſo heal the hurts and wounds of Trees: The water wherewith we water them, muſt not be Fountain water, or Well water, if other may be had; but drawn from ſome muddy Lake, or ſtanding Pool. Moreover, you muſt beſure that your Trees ſtand a good diſtance aſunder, that when they are grown up, they may have room enough to ſpread, and that the ſmall and tender be not hurt of the greater, neither by ſhaddow nor dropping. The nature alſo of the Soil, is herein much to be regarded: for a Hill requireth to have them ſtand nearer together; in windy places you muſt ſet them the thicker: you muſt ſet your Plants in ſuch a manner that the tops be not hurt, or bruiſed, or the Bark, or Rind flawed off; for the Bark being taking away round about it, killeth any kind of Tree. You muſt alſo have a regard of the ſhaddow, what Trees it helpeth, and what Trees it hurteth. The Wallnut-Tree, the Pitch-Tree, the Firr-Tree, whatſoever they ſhaddow, they injure; the Pine-Tree with his ſhaddow likewiſe deſtroys young Plants, but they do reſiſt the wind, and therefore good to incloſe Vineyards: The Cypreſs, his ſhaddow is very ſmall, and ſpreadeth not far, and therefore it may ſafely enough grow amongſt Vines,

Vines, and ſo for many others; the dropping of all Trees is naught, but worſt of all thoſe, whoſe Branches grow ſo that the water cannot readily paſs through: For the drops of the Pine, the Oak, and the Martholme, are moſt hurtful, in whoſe company you may alſo take the Wallnut: Moreover pruning and cutting is very good and neceſſary for Trees, whereby the withered Boughs are cut away, and the unprofitable Branches taken off; but to prune them every Year is naught, though the Vine requireth cutting every year; ſo alſo the Myrtil, the Pomegranete and the Cherry, whereby they will ſooner yield Fruit; the others muſt be ſeldomer pruned; Cherry-Trees may by pruned in the fall of the Leaf, after the ſetting of the Seven-Stars: And firſt, they muſt be well dunged, and as a help againſt their hurts, you muſt cut down the old rotten Branches that grow in the midſt, and ſuch as grow thick, and are tangled together, and all the water-boughs, and unprofitable Branches about them: The old ones are to be cut cloſe to the ſtock, from whence the new Springs will ariſe: Scarifying alſo and Launcing, is very wholeſome for the Trees, when they are ſcreined with their Leafs, and dryneſs of their Barks; at which time uſe to launce the Bark with a ſharp Knife, cutting it ſtrait down in many places; which, what good it doth, appeareth by the opening of the Rind, which is ſtraitways filled up with the body underneath; you muſt alſo trim and dreſs the Roots of your Trees after this manner; you muſt open the ground round about them, that they may be comforted with the warmth of the Sun, and the Rain, cutting away all the Roots that run upwards: The Trees that you remove may be marked which way they ſtood at the firſt: As *Virgil* expreſſes,

And in the Bark they ſet a Sign,
To know which way the Tree did grow;
Which part did to the South *incline,*
And where the Northern *blaſts did blow.*

Alſo

Alſo you muſt conſider well the nature of the Soil, that you remove not out of a dry Ground, into moiſt, and from a barren Hill, to a moiſt Plain, and rather fat, then otherwiſe: The young Plants being thus removed, muſt in the ſecond or third Year be pruned, leaving ſtill about three or four Branches untouched, ſo ſhall they grow the better: Thus muſt you uſually do every other year. The old Tree remove with the tops cut off, and the Roots unperiſhed, which muſt be helped with often Dunging and Watering: Apple-Trees that bloſſom and bear no Fruit, or if it bear, they ſuddenly fall away, you ſhall remedy it by ſlitting of the Root, and thruſting in of a Stone or wooden Wedge; alſo if you water your Trees with Urine that is old, that helps them very much both for Fruitfulneſs and pleaſantneſs of the Fruit; if the Tree decay by reaſon of the great heat of the Sun, you muſt raiſe the Earth about it and water the Roots every Night, ſetting up ſome defence againſt the Sun. To cauſe their Fruit to be quickly Ripe, you muſt wet the little Roots with Vineger and Urine that is old, covering them again with Earth, and often digging about them. The Urine of Men, if it be kept three or four Months, doth wonderfully much good to Plants, and if you uſe it about Vines, or Apple-trees, it doth not only bring you great encreaſe, but alſo giveth an excellent Savour, both to the Fruit and Vine: You may alſo uſe the Mother of Oil, ſuch as is without Salt, to the ſame purpoſe, which both muſt ſpeedily be uſed in Winter. As Froſts and Miſts alſo do great harm to Trees, ſo you muſt arm your ſelf with a Remedy againſt them; you muſt lay up round about your Orchard; *little Faggots made of Stalks of rotten Boughs, or Straw, which, when that the Froſts and Miſts ariſe, may be kindled, the Smoak whereof avoideth the Danger. You muſt ſtave alſo dry Dung amongſt your Vines which when the Froſt is great, you may ſet on Fire, the Smoak whereof diſperſeth the Froſt. When your Trees are ſick, pour on the Roots the Lees of Wine, mingled with water, and you may, if you pleaſe, ſow Lupines round about them; the Water alſo wherein*

Lu-

Lupines have been ſod, and poured round about, which is very good for Apple-Trees; If your Trees are troubled with Caterpillers or Worms, there are divers remedies; the juice of Wormwood deſtroyeth the Caterpillers; the Seeds or Grain that are ſteeped in the juice of Sengreen, or Houſleek, are alſo excellent receipts againſt the Worms: Alſo Aſhes mingled with the Mother of Oil, or the Stale of an Ox, medled with the third part of Vinegar; moreover the Trees that are ſmoaked with Brimſtone, or Lime, are ſafe from hurtful Vermine; Galbanum likewiſe burnt upon the Coals, driveth them away; the blades alſo of Garlick, the heads being off, ſo burnt (as the ſmoak may paſs through the Orchard) *doth deſtroy the Caterpillers; ſome mingle Soot with the Seeds, and ſprinkle them with water.*

CHAP. VII.

Rules and approved Directions for Grafting after the beſt and moſt thriving Method.

AS for Grafting, it is accounted the niceſt peice of Skill belonging to an Arboriſt or Gardener; but by good inſtruction and Practice becomes eaſie, and is done with much ſucceſs: The thing ſignifies the reforming the Fruit of one Tree with that of another, by an artificial tranſpoſing or tranſplanting of a Twig or Scion, a Bud or Leaf, commonly called a Graft, taken from one Tree of the ſame, or ſome other kind, and placed or put to, or into another Tree, in one time or manner; and of theſe there are many kinds, but the chief in uſe, and moſt certain, are Grafting, Inciſing, Packing on, Grafting in the Scutcheon, or Inoculating.

As for Grafting, when you undetake it, you muſt have a fine, thin. ſtrong and ſharp Saw, made and armed for that purpoſe, to ſaw the Plant off even without ſplitting or jaging the Bark; it may be done a foot above the Ground, or more, as the Plant is capable of yielding a ſufficiency of Sap, and then ſmoothed with a very ſharp Knife, let it be done where there is no knot, for that is beſt; then ſtay the ſtock very ſteady with your foot and leg, cleave it gently in the meddle, with a fine ſharp Cleaver, by forcing it down with the ſtroak of a Mallet, then opened it with a Wedg of Wood, Bone or Iron, about ſix Inches, then having your Graft cut at the great end, in a tapering flatneſs, the Bark left on, on the two thin ſides of it, thruſt it in gently, and let the Bark of the Graft, touch the Bark of the Sock, and come even with it to the outward ſide, then take out your Wedge gently, and ſuffer the ſtock to cloſe and compreſs the Graft; and having a fine mixture of Clay and Horſe Dung, mould them like a Paſt, into the form of an Egg, then divide it in equal parts, and with both hands preſs it equally on the Wound of the Graft and Stock, cloſing it firm together, that it may keep them warm, as alſo keep out the Air and Wet, till they can unite, and the Bark ſpread to cover the Wound; and thus, on a pretty large ſtock, you may place three or four Grafts of various Fruits; though it is proper they be of one kind, Apples with Apples, Pears with Pears, and the like of others.

CHAP.

CHAP. VIII.

Times proper for Grafting; how to chuſe the beſt Grafts; the way of keeping and ordering them.

THE beſt time for grafting and gathering of Grafts are proper to be known;

As to the firſt, of the beſt time for grafting, from the time of removing your ſtock, is the next Spring, for that hinders a ſecond repulſe of the Sap, and a ſecond wound in the ſtock; and if your ſtock be of a ſufficient bigneſs, it may take a Graft as thick as your Thumb, but of larger Grafts I approve not, for they ſeldom ſtand, by reaſon they require more Sap than the ſtock (before they are well united) can afford them. The beſt time of the year I account, if the Weather be open, is the latter end of *February*, *March*, and the beginning of *April*, and about the change of the Moon, when only the Knots and Buds are ſeen, without any conſiderable appearance of the Bloſſoms, or Leafs; Cherries, Apricocks, Pears, quinces, and Plums, may be grafted ſooner than the latter Blowers.

The Grafts are proper to be gathered in the middle of *February*, the Weather being open, or no hard Froſt on them: You may do this ſome time before you graft, or on the ſame day, for at this time of year they will keep freſh a conſiderable while, if layed with the greater ends in good Mould. Grafts from elder Trees muſt be taken ſooner than theſe of the younger, for they ſooner break and Bud.

Take not, when you make choice, of the proudeſt Sprigs, unleſs your Stocks be anſwerable to their Strengths and Growths; nor out of a much warmer and richer Soil than that your Stock grow in, leſt the Sap not agreeing, or ſpringing up faſt enough, the cold Weather pine them; if they be long, cut off a little of the

the top of it, for that elſe withering, for want of due Nouriſhment at firſt, may injure the lower part, and hinder it from ſprouting out; take not any from poor unthriving Trees, nor from the Underlings that ſeem to dwindle in their Growth, even on their own Trees that produced them, but midling ones that proſper, but not too faſt.

If the Clay and Dung about your Graft, be cleft in dry weather, cloſe it again with ſome that is moiſt, leſt the Emmets get in and ſpoil your Graft; take it not for a certain ſign, that the Graft has well taken, if it quickly put forth in the Spring, for that may proceed from the Sap it brought with it, more than from any Nouriſhment of the Stock; nor can it always be determined till after the ſucceeding Spring, whether it will take well or not; but when you find it has, you may diſburthen it of the Clay, that the Sun may come to Nouriſh it in all parts the better.

CHAP. IX.

Other ways relating to Grafting, as Inciſing, Packing on, Inoculating, Grafting in Scutcheon, &c.

ANother way relating to this Myſtery, is inciſing, or cutting the Bark of the Bole, Rhind, or Branch, at ſome bending, or Knee, Shoulder-wiſe, with two gaſhes only with a ſharp Knife to the Wood; then take ſharp ended Wedges to the bigneſs of your Graft, flat on the one ſide, agreeing with the Tree, and round on the other ſide, and with that, being thruſt in, raiſe the Bark, then put in the Graft juſt faſhioned like the Wedge, cloſe it hard with your Hand, and bind about it Clay, and Horſe Dung.

For

For great Stocks, you may cleave them croſs, and put in a Graft at each corner with little ſtraining them, and cloſe them up with Clay, and Dung, as others; and though they are pretty large, the Stock having Sap enough to ſupport them, ſome, or all of them will cut, and growing up faſter than on ſmall Stocks, will much ſooner bear Fruit: And this I have ſeen tryed on Stocks of a good growth, that have borne bad Fruit, and in a few years the Grafts have ſhot up, and produced excellent Fruit.

Packing on, is when you cut ſloap-wiſe, a Twig of the ſame Magnitude with your Graft, either in, or beſides the Knot, two Inches long, and make your Graft juſt agree with the Scion. and gaſhy our Graft, and it, juſt in the midſt of the Wound, length-ways, about a Straws breadth deep, and thruſt the one into the other; Wound to Wound, ſo that Sap may come to Sap, and Bark to Bark, ſo bind them cloſe with ſoft Strings, and mix Clay and Dung, and cover them over, and this way many times, thrives wonderfully; and this may be done on Branches of Trees, the latter end of Grafting-time when the Sap is riſen with good Succeſs.

The way of Inoculating is with an Eye, or Bud, taken with a pretty large piece of Bark to it, from a thriving Tree, and placed immediately on another Tree, where juſt the ſame quantity has been taken off, that it may cloſe with the bare place of the Tree, ſupplying the Bark that was taken thence, and being bound on with Clay, and Dung, ſtrengthened with a little Moſs, is in great likelyhood quickly to flouriſh: This by ſome, is called Imbuding.

Grafting in Scutcheon is ſomewhat like unto the former, only differing in this, that you muſt take an Eye, or Bud, with Leafs (*Note*, That an Eye is for a Scion, and a Bud for Flowers, and Fruit) and place them on another Tree in a Plain, like the Letter H cut with a ſharp Knife, and the Bark raiſe with a Wedge, and then the Eye and Bud muſt be put in, and ſo bound up: Theſe I have known to have grown well, but it is ſomewhat a tedious way, and the plainer way of Grafting ſooneſt anſwers Expectation.

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As for the young Grafts, you muſt be careful to fence them about, for the leaſt rudneſs, or rough handling ſpoiles your Labour, or much impares what you have done; and this may be done with ſetting of Roſes, Gooſeberries, or ſuch prickly Trees about them, but not ſo as to over-ſhade them, and hinder their growth, and be careful that no Cattle break into your Ground; nay, Dogs, and Cats, where they are grafted low to the Ground, may by running over them, break off the Graft, and ſo croſs you in your Induſtry: And now from General, I proceed to particular Trees, &c.

CHAP. X.

Of the Apple-Tree, how Grafted and Ordered, the Advantages accruing thereby, &c.

THE Apple is commonly grafted upon the Crab-tree Stocks, or upon the wild Apple-ſtock, being firſt planted, and the year after cut off within a foot to the Earth, or more. If your Apple-trees are peſtered with Worms, ſcrape them with a braſen Scraper, and they will never come again, provided that the place whence you ſcraped them, be rubbed over with Bullocks Dung: The Urine and Dung of Goats is very good for this purpoſe, afterwards the Lees of old Wine may be pour'd upon the Roots of the Trees. The Tree that is ſick, or proſpereth not, is helped with Aſſes Dung, and watering it ſix daye. Apple-trees muſt be often watered at the ſetting of the Sun, till the Spring be come, when planted in dry Ground. If you ſet your Apple-trees too thick, they will never grow well, nor thrive kindly. The Apple declareth its ripeneſs by the blackneſs of the Kirnels. The Winter Stores are gathered after the fourteenth of *September*, or thereabouts, according to their kinds, and not before the

Moon

Moon be ſeventeen days old, in fair Weather, and in the afternoon: Thoſe that fall from the Trees muſt be laid by themſelves; it is better to pull them, then ſhake them, leaſt they be bruiſed in their falling. The beſt way to keep them is in fair Lofts, Vaults, or cold places, with Windows opening towards the North, that they may receive that Air; the South Wind; muſt be ſhut out; they muſt be laid thin upon Straw, Chaff, or Mats. You muſt lay every ſort by themſelves, leſt ſundry ſorts lying together, they ſhould the ſooner rot. They are alſo kept from rotting, if they are laid in Barly, or Wheat. Some, to avoid the hurt of the Froſt, uſe to cover them with wet Linnen Clothes, which being frozen, the Fruit that lay under them is preſerved. Of Apples, beſides other uſes, you may with Mills for the purpoſe, make a curious Drink, called Cyder, and a ſmall Drink beſides, with Water, and the refuſe of the Apples drained; a good Drind to quench and cool the Thirſt. A kind of Vinegar alſo may be made of Crabs, and ſower Apples, called Verjuice, which maſhed, and lying in a heap together three or four days, afterwards put into a Pipe, or Tun, wherewith mingle Spring water, or Rain water, and ſo ſuffer them to ſtand cloſe covered thirty days, and after taking out what Vinegar the Moiſture affords, by drawing off, and let it ſettle.

CHAP.

CHAP. XI.

Of the Pear-Tree, how Grafted, Ordered and Improved, &c.

THE Pear challengeth the next place, and is one of the chiefeſt Beauties of the Orchard. The Apple-Tree ſpreadeth in broad Branches; but the Pear-tree riſeth in hight, and delighteth in a rich and moiſt Ground? it doth grow of the Kirnel, and of the Scion, but it is a great while before it doth come unto any Perfection; and when it is grown, it degenerateth from them its old good Nature; and therefore it is better to take the wild Plants and ſet them in your Ground in *November*, and when that they are well rooted, you may graft upon them. It is ſaid, that in ſome Countries, it ſo proſpereth with often digging, and much Moiſture, that it never looſeth its Flower. You ſhall do it a great deal of good, if every other year you beſtow ſome Dung upon it. Ox Dung is thought to make great and maſſy Pears; ſome put too a little Aſhes to make their taſte the pleaſanter. They are not only planted of the Roots, but alſo of the very little Twigs, being pluckt, will grow. If you will ſet young Plants let them be three years old, or at leaſt two years old before you ſet them. Some again take the faireſt Branches they find upon the Tree, and ſet them, as has been directed. The time of Grafting the Pear, is *March* and *April*. *Pliny* ſaith that you may graft it when the Bloſſom is on it, which I my ſelf have tryed, and found true. It is grafted upon the Quince, the Pumgranet, the Almond, the Apple and the Mulbery-tree: If you graft it on the Mulbery-tree; your Pear ſhall be red; and if you would have the Fruit pleaſant, and the Tree fruitful, you muſt bore a hole through the Stock cloſe by the Ground, and driving in an Oaken, or a Beechen Pin, cover it up with Earth; if the Tree proſper not,

waſh

waſh the Roots, and water them with the Lees of old Wine, fifteen days, ſo ſhall it bare the better, and pleaſanter Fruit. It ſhall never be hurt with Worms, if when you plant it, you anoint it with the Gaul of an Ox: If the Tree (whoſe Roots have been cut) ſeem not to proſper, *Paludius* his Remedy is to pierce the Root through, and to drive in a Pin, made either of Oak, or Plum-tree. If your Pears are ſtony, or choak Pears, dig up the Earth from the Roots, cleanſe them of Stones, and ſift in good new Mould again into the place: Let your Pear-Trees ſtand thirty Foot aſunder, or little leſs; your Apple-trees (as I have ſaid) further. You may make uſe of ſeveral ways to keep your Pears, ſome dip the Stalks in boyling pitch, and do afterwards hang them up: others keep them in new boyled Wine, or elſe in a cloſe Veſſel; others in Sand; and ſome again, covered with Wheat, or Chaff; ſome are of Opinion, that there is no kind Fruit but may be preſerved in Honey; of Pears there is drink, and Sauce made, the Drink is *Perry*, made as *Cyder*, of a moſt delicious taſte, the Juyce being preſſed out with the Preſs, *&c.* In other Countries they have a pretty Diſh made of Pears, for their Religious Faſts, called *Caſtimoniale*.

CHAP. XII.

Of the Quince-Tree, how Ordered, Grafted, Improved, &c.

NEXT in order, after *Apples* and *Pears*, cometh the *Quince*; they are planted after the ſame manner that *Pears* and *Apples* are: Some affirm that the ſets that have been ſet in *March*, or in *February*, have taken ſuch root, as that they have born Fruit the year after. They grow well in cold and moiſt Countries, in plain and hilly Grounds, in hot and dry Conntries you muſt

ſet

ſet them in *October*. Many ſet them with the tops and the ſet, but neither of them both is very good; and being ſet of Scions they ſoon degenerate. They are better grafted in the Stock than in the Bark; and that in *February* or *March*, they receive into their Stocks, the Grafts (in a ſort) of all manner of Trees; the *Pomgranet*, the *Seruiſe*, all the kinds of *Apples*, and make the Fruit the better. The *Quince-Tree* muſt be ſet in that order, that in the ſhaking of the Wind they drop not one upon another. When it is young or newly planted, it is helped with Dung, or better with Aſhes; they muſt be watered as often as the Seaſon is very dry, and digged about continually; in hot countries, in *October*, or *November*; in cold Countries, in *February*, or *March*; for if you do not often dig about them, they will either be barren, or bear naughty Fruit; they muſt be pruned, cut, and rid of all Superfluities. If the Tree be ſick, and do not proſper well, the root muſt be watered with the Mother of Oil, mingled with the like quantity of Water, or unſlack'd Lime mingled with Chalk; or Roſine, or Tar muſt be poured upon the Roots: You muſt gather them in a fair day, being ſound and unſpotted, and very ripe, and in the wane of the Moon. They are beſt kept coffened betwixt two hollow Tiles, well cloſed on every ſide with Clay: Some lay them only in dry places, where no wind cometh; others heap them in Chaff and Wheat; ſome in Wine, which maketh the Wine more pleaſant; lay them not near any other Fruit, becauſe, with the Air, they will corrupt them. There is alſo made a kind of Wine of Quinces, (being beaten and preſſed) and a little Honey with Oil put into it; there is alſo made of them a precious Conſerve, and Marmalade, red and white, being congealed with long Seething, and boyled with Sugar, Wine, and Spices.

CHAP. XIII.

CHAP. XIII.

Of the Medler *and* Service-*Trees, how Ordered, Grafted, Improved, &c.*

THE Medler is accounted to be of the number of Apple-Trees, and Pear-Trees: It is Planted in the like manner as the Quince is: It delighteth in Hot places, but well watered, it will do well enough: It is Planted of the Scion, in *March* or *November*, in a well dunged Ground, and mellow, ſo that both the ends be rubbed over with dung. It is alſo ſet of a Stone, but then it is very long before it cometh to any thing: It is excellently well Grafted in the white Thorn, the Pear, or the Apple. The Medlers that you mean to keep, you muſt gather before they are ripe: And being ſuffered to grow ſo upon the Tree, they laſt a great part of the Winter: They are preſerved in ſodden Wine, and Venegar, and Water. Of the Wood of the wild Medler we uſe to make ſpokes for wheels of Carts: and the twigs of them ſerve for Carters whips. Next to the Medler, for Neighbourhood ſake, I muſt ſpeak of the Service, it is a high Tree, with a round Berry, faſhioned like an Egg; this fruit grows in Cluſters, as the Grape doth: The wild is better than the Garden-fruit to Graft on. It delighteth in Cold places, and if you plant it in hot ground, it will wax barren It hath no prickles as the Medler hath; it groweth of the Stone, the Set, the Root, or the Scion, and proſpereth in a cold wet Soil: It is Planted in *February*, and *March*, in Cold Countries: and in Hot in *October*, and *November*. It is Grafted either on its own ſtalk, or on the Quince or Haw-thorn, either in the Stock or the Bark.

CHAP. XIV.

Of the Pomegranate-Tree, *how it muſt be Ordered, Grafted, and Improved.*

AMongſt the ſtrange Fruit, there is none of them comparable to the *Pomegranate*: The Tree is not high, the Leaf narrow, and of a very pleaſant Green, the Flower Purple, long like a Coffin; the Apple that is compaſſed with a thicker rind, is full of grains within. The *Pomegranate* is ſweet and ſower. This Tree only, as the Fig and the Vine, the body deing cloven, dyeth not: The branches are full of prickels as the Gorſt is: It loveth both a hot Ground, and a warm Air, and liketh not watery places. In ſome hot Countries it groweth wild, in the buſhes: It is Planted in the Spring time, the Roots being watered with Hogs-dung, and ſtale. It is Grafted upon its own Stock, and alſo upon other Trees. And likewiſe upon the Scion that grows from the Roots of the old Tree. And though it may be planted ſundry ways, yet the beſt way is a Cubit in Length, ſmoothed with your Knife, at both ends, and ſlope-wiſe in the ground, with both its ends well ſmothered with Hogs-dung and ſtale. It much delighteth in the Myrtle, inſomuch as the Roots will meet, and entangle together with delight. The Fruit will grow without Kernels, if Grafted in the Vine, the Peth being taken out, and the Set covered with Earth, and (when it hath taken) let it in the Spring be pruned. You ſhall have them keep a long while, if they be firſt dipped in ſcalding water, and taken out quickly, lay'd in dry Sand, or elſe in ſome heap of Wheat in the ſhadow, till they be wrinkled; or elſe ſo covered with Chaff, as that they touch not the one the other.

CHAP.

CHAP. XV.

Of the Citron, or Limon-*Tree*; *how Planted, and Improved*

THE Outlandiſh *Citron* is here very carefully planted This Tree doth always bear Fruit, ſome falling, ſome ripe, and ſome ſpringing: Nature ſhewing in them wonderful fertility. There are ſeveral kinds of them rom whence they have ſeveral Names; I ſhall only name wo ſorts of them; thoſe that are long-faſhioned like an gg, if they be yellow, are called *Citrons*; if they be reen, *Limons*. The Leaf is like the Bay-leaf, ſaving that here grows prickles amongſt them: The Fruit of them is ellow, wrinkled without, ſweet in ſmell, and ſower n taſte: The Kernels like the Kernels of a Pear. The Tree is Planted four manner of ways; of the Kernel, f the Scion, of the Branch, and of the Stock. If you ill ſet the Kernel, you muſt digg the Earth two Foot very way, and mingle it with Aſhes: You muſt make hort Beds, that they may be watered, with gutters on very ſide. In theſe Beds you muſt open the Earth with our hand, a hands breadth, and ſet three Kernels together, with the tops downwards; and being covered, water them very day; and when they ſpring, ſet them diligently n good mellow furrows, and water them every fourth r fifth day: And when they begin to grow, remove them gain in the Spring-time, to a gentle and moiſt Ground, or it delighteth much in wet: If you ſet the Branch, ou muſt not ſet it above a Foot and a half in the Ground, eſt it rot. He that doth intend to cheriſh this Tree, let im be ſure to defend it from the North, and ſet it towards he South, and the Sun; in the Winter in Frails and Baſkets. This Tree delighteth to be continually digged bout. They are Grafted in hot Places in *April*, in cold Countries in *May*, not under the Bark, but cleaving to the tock, near the Root: They may be Grafted both on the ear and Mulbery: but when they are Grafted they muſt

be fenced, either with a weather-basket, or some earthe Vessel. Such as you mean to keep, must be gathered i the Night, the Moon being down, and gathered wit Branches and all, as they hang. When the Fruit burdenet the Tree, you must pull them off, and leave but few o it, which will be the pleasanter, and the kinder Frui If while they are young and little, they are put int earthen Vessels, or glass, they will grow according to th proportion thereof: So that you may have them fashione either like a Man or a Beast, according to your Fanc but you must so order your moulds that the Air ma come to them. They are highly esteemed of by grea Persons.

CHAP. XVI.

Of the Mulberry-*Tree, how Ordered Planted Grafted and Improved.*

THE *Mulberry* of all other Trees, is accounted the surer bearer, because it never blossometh till all col weather be past: So that whensoever you see the Mulber begin to spring, you may be sure the cold weather is a an end: Yet is Ripe with the first, and buddeth out it Leafs: They dye the Hands (as *Pliny* saith) with the juic of the Ripe Berry, and wash it off with the Green Berry It changeth his colour thrice, (as *Ovid* alludes in his Tra gical History of *Pyramus* and *Thisbe*) first white, then red and lastly black: It loveth hot places, and gravelly, an delights in digging and dunging, but not in watering: It Root must be opened about *October*, and the Lees o Wine poured upon them: It is set of the Stones, but the it often grows to the wild; the best Planting is the Scion and the Tops, a Foot and a half long, smooth at both ends and rubbed over with dung. The places where you se

you

our Sets, cover with Aſhes, mingled with Earth, but over it not above four fingers thick. I would have you ſet it in *March*, and to remove it in *October* or *November*. It is Grafted in the Beech, or the white Poplar, either by Grafting in the Stocks, or Inoculation: and ſo ſhall the Berries be white. It is Grafted alſo in the Fig and the Elm, which in old time they would not ſuffer for fear of corrupting. Of the Mulberry is made a very noble Medicine for the Stomack, and for the Gout; they will longeſt indure kept in glaſſes. The Leafs do ſerve to feed Silk-worms withal, whereof ſome make a very great gain.

The Cornel is a reddy coloured Fruit, like a Cherry: This Tree is thought never to exceed twelve Cubits in height; the body is ſound and thick like Horn: The Leaf is like an Almond Leaf, but fatter: The Flower and the Fruit is like the Olive, with many *Berries* hanging upon a ſtalk, firſt white, and after red: The juice of the ripe *Berries* is of a bloody colour. It loveth both High Ground and Valleys, and proſpereth both in moiſt ground and dry: It groweth both of the Slip, and of the Seed. You muſt be careful that you plant it not near to your *Bees*.

The *Bay* is a moſt grateful Tree, which chiefly garniſheth the Houſe, and uſeth to ſtand at the Entrance. *Cato* maketh two kinds thereof, the *Delphick* and the *Cypreſs*: The *Delphick* equally coloured and greener, with great *Berries*, in colour betwixt green and red, where with the Conquerors at *Delphos* were uſed to be Crowned. The *Cypreſs-Bay* hath a ſhorter Leaf, and a darker green, gathered (as it were) round about the edges, which ſome (as *Pliny* ſaith) ſuppoſe to be a wild kind: It groweth always green, and beareth *Berries*; he ſhooteth out his *Branches* from the ſides, and therefore waxeth ſoon old and rotten: It doth not very well always with cold Ground, being hot of Nature: It is Planted divers ways. The *Berries* being dryed with the North wind, are gathered and laid abroad and very thin, leſt they cluſter together; afterwards being wet with Urine they are ſet in furrows a handful deep, and very near together: In *March* they

are

are alſo Planted of the Slip, you muſt ſet them not paſſi
nine foot aſunder: But ſo they grow out of kind. So
think that they may be Grafted on another, as alſo up
the Seruiſe and the Aſh: The Berries are to be gather
about the beginning of *December*, and to be ſet in the b
ginning of *March*.

CHAP. XVII.

Of Orchard Hazlenut *and* Philbert-*Trees*, *th* *Improvement*.

NUT-Trees are commonly Planted of the Nut, as a
other Shell-Fruits are. Of all Nuts the Almon
is eſteemed to be worthieſt; they are ſet in *February*, a
proſper in a clear and hot Ground, in a fat and mo
Ground they will grow barren, they chiefly ſet ſuch as a
crooked, and the young Plants: They are ſet both of t
Slips of the Root, and of the Kernel. The Nuts that y
intend to ſet, muſt be laid a day before in ſoft dung
Others ſteep them in water ſod with Honey, letting the
lye therein but only one night, leſt the ſharpneſs of t
Honey ſpoil the Plant. The tops and the ſharp ends y
muſt ſet downward, for from thence cometh the Roo
the edge ſtands towards the North: You muſt ſet three
them in a Triangle, a handful one from the other: Th
muſt be watered every ten days, till they grow to be grea
It is alſo Planted with the Branches, taken from the mid
of the Tree. The Philbert is Grafted not near the top
the Stock, but about the midſt, upon the Boughs th
grow out. This Tree doth ſoon bear Fruit, and Flowe
eth before all others, in *January*, or *February*: *Virgil* a
counts it for a *Prognoſticator* of the Plenty of Corn:

When thick the Nut-Tree Flowers, amidſt the wood
Of Trees, that all the Branches bend withal;
And that they proſper well, and come to good,
That Year be ſure of Corn ſhall plenty fall.

Th

The bitter ones (which are the wholſomer) are made ſweet, if round about the Tree, four fingers from the Root, you make a little Trench, by which he ſhall ſweat out its bitterneſs: Or elſe if you open the Roots, and pour therein either Urine, or Hogs-dung: But no Tree groweth ſooner out of kind, and therefore you muſt often remove it, or elſe you muſt Graft when it is great.

CHAP. XVIII.

Of the Walnut-*Tree, and common* Nut-*Tree, how to Order them.*

WAlnuts are to be ſet in the Ground the ſeam downward, about the beginning of *March*: Some think, that they will Grow as the Philbert doth, either of the Slip, or the Root: It groweth well, and liketh a cold and dry Place better than a hot; the Nut that you mean to ſet, will grow the better, if you ſuffer it to lye four or five days before in the Urine of a Boy, and will alſo proſper the better if it be often removed: Thoſe Nuts (as it is thought) proſper beſt, that are let fall by the Crows, and other Birds. If you pierce the Tree through with an Augur, and fill up the place again with a pin of Elm, the Tree ſhall loſe his knotty hardneſs; neither will he loſe his Fruit, if you hang by, either Mallet, or a piece of Skarlet, from a dunghil. Walnut-trees are properly Planted round about on the outſide of an *Orchard*, becauſe their Shaddows are great, and unwholeſome, beſides the miſchief they do with their dropping. They ſuck a great deal of good juice from the ground: For they are mighty high and tall Trees of growth, ſo as ſome of them are two or three fathom about; they take up a great deal of room with their ſtanding, and beguile the other Trees of their ſubſtance; beſides there are certain Trees that they agree not well withall, and therefore they are ſet on the

outside of an *Orchard*, as Standards to defend their fellows from tempestuous weather.

Amongst Nuts is also to be accounted the common Hazelnuts, a kind whereof is the Philbert; they are Planted after the manner of the *Garden* Hazelnut; they delight in clay and waterish Grounds, and upon the highest Ground, being very able to abide the cold.

CHAP. XIX.

Of the Chesnut-*Tree*, *and* Pine-*Tree*.

AMongst the Nuts also the Chesnut challengeth his place, though he be rather to be reckoned amongst Mastes, from whence he is called the Nut or Mast of *Jupiter*. This Tree delighteth to grow on Uplands, in cold Countries: It hateth waters, and desireth a clean and a good mould: It misliketh not a moist gravelly Ground, and prospereth in a Shadowy or Northerly bank, it hateth a stiff and a red clay Ground: It is Planted both of the Nut, and its Set; it is better Planting woods of them, of the Nut, than of the Set: otherwise the safer way were the Set, which in two Years beareth Fruit. It is Planted when the Sun is in the *Æquinoctial*, both of the Scion, the Set, the Branch, and Root, as the Olive is. The Chesnut that you mean for to sow, must be very fair and ripe; the newer they are, the better they grow; you must set them with the sharp end upwards, and a Foot asunder: the furrow must be a shaftman-deep. This Tree being felled after five Years, will prosper like the Willow: And being cut out in stays, it will last till the next felling. The Chesnut may be Grafted on the Walnut, the Beech, and the Oak: It hath been observed, that were they grow two and two together, they prosper the better. The Pine is Planted not much unlike to the Almond, the Kernels of the Keit-clocks being set as the Almond is:

is; they are gathered in *July*, before the cunicular Winds, and before the Nuts, the Husks being broken, fall out. The best time of sowing them, *Paladius* reckons to be *October* and *November*: This Tree is thought to be a Nourisher of all that is sown under it.

CHAP. XX.

How to Order and Improve Cherry-Trees.

THE Cherry-tree is easie to be planted; if the stones be but cast abroad, they will grow with great increase: Such is their forwardness in growing, that the stays or supporters of Vines, that are made of Cherry-tree, are commonly seen to be grown to be Trees. They are grafted upon the Plum-tree, upon his own Stock, upon the Plane-tree, and on the Abricot, but best upon the wild Cherry; it joyeth in being grafted, and beareth better Fruit. If you graft them upon the Vine, your Tree shall bear in the Spring; the time of grafting is either when there is no gum upon them, or when the gum hath left running. Remove the wild Plant, either in *October* or *November*; and the First of *January* or *February*, when it hath taken root, it may be grafted upon. You may graft it on the Stock; but often it prospereth better being grafted betwixt the *Bark* and the Wood. It delighteth to be set in deep Trenches to have room enough, and to be often digged about. It loveth to have the withered *Bough* continually cut away: It groweth best in cold Places, and so hateth Dung, that if it be laid about them, they grow to be wild: It is also planted of the Slips; and some say it will bear its Fruit without Stones, if in the setting of the Set you turned the upper end downward. There are sundry kinds of Cherries; some that are redder than the rest; others as black as a Cole. *Pliny* saith, that on the Banks of *Rhine*, there grows a Cherry, of colour,

betwixt black, red, and green, like Juniper Berries, when they are almoſt ripe: For the ſeveral invented Names of them, as Duke, Heart, &c. for more brevity, I ſhall paſs them by at this time, and ſay ſomething of them hereafter. The ſmall Cherries are eſteemed, that grow upon a buſh with ſhort ſtalks, round Fruit, and very red, ſoft, and full of Liquor. They will bear very early if you lay Lime about them: It is good to gather them often, that thoſe which you leave may grow the greater. There are alſo found a kind of Cherries growing wild in the Woods, and Hedge-rows, (and may well be planted in Gardens, and much improved) with little Berries, ſome red, ſome altogether black.

CHAP. XXI.

Of Plum-*Trees, and how to order them.*

PLum-trees are planted from the middle of Winter, to the Ides of *February*; but if you ſet the Stones ſoon after the fall of the Leaf, let it be done in *November*, in a good and mellow ground, two handfuls deep; they may be alſo ſet in *February*, but then they muſt be ſteeped in Lye three days, that they may the ſooner ſpring; they are alſo planted from the young ſets that grow from the body of the Tree, either in *January*, or the beginning of *February*, the Roots being well covered with Dung; they proſper beſt in a rich and moiſt ground; and in a cold Country, they are grafted towards the end of *March*, and are better in the cloven Stock than in the Bark; or elſe in *January*, before the gum begin to drop out; it is grafted upon his own Stock, the Peach and the Almond. There are ſeveral ſorts of Plums, whereof the Damſen is not the leaſt eſteemed, joying in a dry ground, and in a hot Country; it is grafted as the other Plums are. There are divers coloured Plums, white, black, purple, and red, wheat-Plums, and

and horſe Plums; the finger Plums are moſt commended, being near the length of a mans finger, and blue in colour but later. The Damſens may be dryed in the Sun upon Lattiſes, Leads, or in an Oven; ſome do dip them before, either in Sea-water, or in Brine, and after dry them.

CHAP. XXII.

Of the Peach-*Tree, and its Ordering*, &c. *Alſo of the* Apricot-*Tree.*

OF Peach-trees there are four kinds; but the chiefeſt are the Duraces, and the Apricots: In *November*, in hot Countries, and in others in *January*, the ſtones are to be ſet two foot a ſunder in well dreſſed grounds, that when the young Trees are ſprung up, they may be removed; but in the ſetting you muſt ſet the ſharp end downwards, and let them ſtand two or three fingers in the ground: Whereſoever they grow, they rejoyce in watery grounds, which ground if you want, look that you water them well, ſo ſhall you have great ſtore of Fruit. Some would have them ſet in hot Countries, and ſandy ground, whereby they ſay that their Fruit will longer endure; the better will alſo the Fruit be, if as ſoon as you have eaten them, you ſet the ſtone, with ſome part of the Fruit cleaving to it; It is grafted either on himſelf, Almond, or the Plum-tree. The Apples of *Armenia*, or *Abricot*, do far excell the Peach; uſed as a great dainty amongſt the Nobility and Gentry, and much deſired of the Sick: They are beſt grafted in the Plum, as the Peach in the Almond-tree: The faireſt Grafts that grow next to the body of the Tree, are to be choſen and grafted in *January*, or in *February* in cold Countries, and in *November*, in hot; for if you take thoſe that grow in the top, they will either not grow, or if they grow, not long endure. You may inoculate or imbud them in *April* or *May*, the ſtock being cut aloft, and many

many young Buds ſet in; neither muſt you ſuffer them to ſtand very far one from the other, that they may the better defend themſelves from the heat of the Sun. The *Frenchmen*, and our Gardeners alſo, do graft the *Abricot*, taking a Graft (not full a finger long) or the *Bud* that is well ſhot out, with a little of the rind cut off, and ſlitting the rind of a Plum-tree croſs wiſe, they ſet them in, binding them ſtrongly about with Hemp, or Tow. Some do hold that they will be red, if they be either grafted in the Plum-tree, or have Roſes ſet underneath them; they will be figured, or written in, if ſeven days after that you have ſet the ſtone, when it beginneth to open, you take out the Kernel, and with Virmilion, or any other colour, you may counterfeit what you will: after the ſtone is cloſed up about it, and covered with Clay, or Hogs Dung, you ſet it in the ground. Again, you ſhall have them without ſtones, if you pierce the Tree through, and fill it up with a pin of Willow, or Cornet-tree, the pith being had out; but theſe things I will not certifie as truth, but leave them to Experiment, as not having tryed them: The Roots of the Tree muſt be cut and dreſſed in the fall of the Leaf and dunged with its own Leafs; you ſhould alſo at this time prune them, and rid them of all rotten and dead *Bougks*. If the Tree proſper not, pour upon the Roots the Lees of old Wine mingled with Water. Againſt the heat of the Sun, heap up the Earth about them, water them in the Evening, and ſhadow them as well as you may. Againſt the Froſts, lay on Dung enough, or the Lees of Wine mingled with Water; or Water wherein *Beans* have been ſodden: If it be hurt with Worms, or ſuch Vermine, pour on it the Urine of Oxen mixed with a third part of Vinegar.

CHAP.

CHAP. XXIII.

Of the Date-*Tree, and how it may be Propagated.*

THE Date-tree, it groweth in a mild gravelly ground, and delighteth in a watery Soil; and though it deſires to have Water all the year long, yet in a dry year it bears the better; therefore ſome think that Dung is hurtful unto it. About the River *Nilus*, and in the *Eaſt Parts*, it groweth plentiouſly, where they uſe to make both Wine and Bread of it: This Tree in *Europe* (for the moſt part) is barren, though for novelty ſake it hath been planted of many, as an Adornment to an Orchard. The ſtones of Dates are to be planted in Trenches of a Cubit in depth and breadth, the Trench fill'd up again with any manner of Dung, except Goats Dung; then in the midſt of the heap ſet your ſtones ſo as the ſharper part ſtand upward; others would have it ſtand towards the *Eaſt*: And after, when firſt they have ſprinkled thereon a little Salt, they cover them with Earth, well mingled with Dung; and every day while it ſpringeth, they water it; ſome remove it after a years growth, though ſome let it grow till it be great. Moreover, becauſe it delighteth in ſalt ground, the roots muſt be dreſſed every year, and Salt throne upon them; and ſo will it quickly grow to be a great Tree. The Sets are not preſently to be put into the ground, but firſt to be ſet in earthen Pots; and when that they have taken root, to be removed. Date-trees have ſuch a delight one in the other, that they bend themſelves to touch together; and if they grow alone they wax barren. They are planted (as *Pliny* ſaith) of the Branches, two Cubits long, growing from the top of the Tree; alſo of the ſlips and ſlivers. The ſame Author affirmeth, that about *Babylon*, the very Leaf (if it be ſet) groweth.

Of the Almond-*Tree.*

THE Almond-tree will grow and flourish well in *England*, if Planted in warm Soil, and exposed to the Sun. It is properly Grafted on the Philbert; and when once it gets a head, it grows a pace: In time, with good diligence, in dunging the Root of it with Swines-dung, and water, beareth considerably: It Flowers early, which is of a reddish colour; and if for no other than this, it much graces an *Orchard*; but it has been known to bear much Fruit, some bitter, some sweet, according to the Nature of the Tree or Graft.

Of the Barberry-*Tree.*

THE Barberry-tree challenges a place in an *Orchard*, amongst others, by Reason of the usefulness of its Fruit, on sundry occasions. There are several sorts of these Trees, though but one only common, above which that is to be preferred, that beareth its Berries without Stones; there is likewise another sort, differing from the common kind, bearing its Berries twice as big, being the most excellent of all others, for preserving, and making Marmalade. These are best Planted on rising Banks, where too much moisture may not afflict the Root.

Of the Goosberry, *and* Current-*Tree.*

OF these that grow in *Orchards*, though under Tres or Shrubs, may well be accounted the Goosberry, and Current-trees, being Fruits that make Excellent Wine, comparable to many others.

Of Goosberries there are many sorts, and colours; the white *Holland* or *Dutch* Goosberry, is of these the fairest, and the best bearer of all others; the Berries are white and transparent, large, smooth, and round. There is a sort of

of green Gooſberries, well taſted, and deſerving commendation. Theſe Trees propagate with little Coſt o Labour, and from the beginning of *May* to the middle o *June*, their Berries are very uſeful for Tarts, preſerving, making Sauces, to be eaten raw, for concoction, and creating of a good digeſtion; alſo to make Wine, as I have ſaid, by clean preſſing out the Juce, clarefying it, and bottling up, with a little Loaf Sugar, to feed on, and take out the Tartneſs: A good Spirit may be Diſtilled from them, when ripe, if bruiſed, and mixt with water coming very near Brandy. There are a Red ſort, a ver plentiful bearer.

As for the Currants there are the white, Red, and Blac Theſe Trees are propagated with little charge, growin almoſt on any ground, and theſe, with the foregoing, m be Planted in Intervails of *Orchards*: As the Red they a accounted the beſt for preſerving, and being uſed in C fections; moreover they produce a cool Wine, being dered as Gooſberries, more pleaſant to the Taſte than a *French* Wine, and held much wholeſomer: This, as t Gooſberry, may be ſet of Slips, with little Roots, or rip Ground: where the Sun can come at them, to enlarge ripen the Fruit; the black are moſtly to be uſed in P ſical matters,

Of the Rasberry-*Tree.*

RAſberries claim a place in this Book, for thoug be but a Shrub, it affords a delicious Fruit, u on ſundry occaſions: It delights in mellow clay or lo Ground, mingled with other good Earth, to be ſe little riſing Hills, or Banks, in the out-borders of *Orchard*, by Ditch-ſides, but not in too moiſt places; overmuch wet rots the Root.

Of the Fig-*Tree.*

THE Fig-tree grows upright of it ſelf, in *Or* and bears good Fruit; as the great Blue Fig, v

ſually comes to ripeneſs, and is of a delicious taſte: other ſrts there are, but being brought out of hot Countries, and Planted here, the cold weather coming on before their ſruit can well ripen, they moſtly caſt it, ſo that it comes to nothing. The Fig may be well Grafted on the Mulberry, and then it bears the pleaſanter Fruit, and proſpers beſt; and when the Fruit appears well grown, pluck off many of the ſhading Leafs, that the heat of the Sun coming to it, it may better ripen and eat the kindier.

f the Cornelian Cherry-*Tree, and* Orange-*Tree.*

Ornelian Cherries much grace an *Orchard*; they may be ſet of the Stones, and will grow up to Plants; Ingrafted on their own Stocks, they bear a pleaſant it, and may be kept for Tarts and other uſes, the greaſpart of the Year, as being much harder and firmer than ers, but not much Planted, but in choice *Orchards*, and re for pleaſure than for profit. Theſe are the principal ding or upright Trees belonging to an *Orchard*, that grow hout ſupport, that I at preſent have occaſion to Diſſe of, bringing great advantage to the Induſtrious *oriſt* or *Gardener*; only I ſhall add to them my Obſerion on ſome others, termed ſeparate, and uſually called ll-Fruit, or Supported Fruit; as the Vine, and ſuch who beſt proſper where there is a reflection of the to make the heat the ſtronger, and more powerful nliven, Impregnate, and Ripen ſuch Fruit, which in ly places would come to little.

he Orange-trees curiouſly grace an *Orchard*, but natuy growing in hot Countries, are ſo tender, that they t be Planted in Pots, Wickers, or Wooden Troughs, removed into the Green-houſe in Winter; therefore I come to ſpeak of that, I ſhall be larger on this t Tree.

CHAP

CHAP. XXIV.

Wall-Fruit-Trees, how beſt to Order them, their Vertues, &c.

THE Vine among theſe is accounted the Queen, proving delicious Cluſters, as are not only pleaſant to the taſte, but reviving to the Spirits, and healthful to the Body; and it has been more Cheriſhed in *England*, than at preſent; many ſpacious grounds, though now turned into Graſs or Corn-fields, retaining yet the Name of Vineyards; as that on the backſide the Church of *Camberwel*, in *Surrey*, and many others, from the Vines that have been formerly Planted there, though now totally Eradicated; and no doubt, Store of Wines, by well planting, manuring, dreſſing, and other good management of Vines, might be ſtill produced, equally to that brought out of *France* and *Germany*; but my purpoſe is now to ſpeak of Wall Vines.

The Vine is beſt propagated by Layers of a good bearing Vine, bent and layed in the Earth, ſtaked in about four or five Inches, with good mould and turf upon it, and about half a yard riſing upright, which may be ſupported by a ſtick ſtuck in the ground, and it will take Root, which being cut ſhort, and ſet about the beginning of *March*, will grow very well; but ever obſerve to ſet them to a Wall, Pales or Houſes ſide, *&c.* where the Morning, Noon or Evening Sun, or all of them may have full power; for without the Influence of the Sun this Tree beareth not to any purpoſe, bringing forth ſmall Grapes, which ſeldom Ripen; for the Seaſon advancing, the nipping Froſts come on them, and wither them before they can do it. Some Eminent *Gardeners* allow it may be Grafted on the Cherry-tree, or Elm; of theſe there are many kinds, but the beſt bearer in our Climate, is the Parſly-Vine, bringin g abundance of Fruit, with good management, to perfection. The Fox-Grape is a fair and large Fruit, bearing

ing pretty well: The *Rheniſh* Grape, *Paris* Grape, and ſmall Muſcadel, are pretty well ſuited to our Clime. The Currant Grape is the earlieſt and ſweeteſt, though they are but ſmall.

Great care for the Improving of the Vine muſt be; Prune it before the Sap riſes, *viz.* in *March*, and nail them up conveniently, with a ſlip of old bud, or ſoft Leather, that the Branches may ſpread conveniently to the Sun, and the warm breathing of the South and Weſtern Wind; and lay a little Horſ-dung lightly about the Root, in the Spring, that it may ſoak in and fatten the Root, which muſt be ſet out from the Wall a pretty diſtance, that it may have room enough to ſpread in without oppoſition.

Some pluck off moſt of the Leafs when the Cluſters are well Knit, but this, in my Opinion and Experience, rather hinders than advantages their growth, and ſoon Ripening; for the cool blaſts are oftener abroad in Summer than the hot ones, and they chill and hinder the product, ſo that it has been ſeen, that the Grapes ſheltered with Leafs, have been kept the warmer by their ſooner ripening. If the Vine ſtands againſt damp Walls, the wetneſs periſhes the Cluſters that touch it, or the moiſt heatings muſty them; and if you ſee one in any Cluſter periſhed, take it away, leſt it Infect the reſt.

There is of thoſe Grapes that come not to ſuch a ripeneſs as Wine may be made of them, a curious Vinegar nevertheleſs to be preſſed from them. They are alſo very good Sawce, pickled in water, Salt, and a little Venegar, boyled together. The ſame way you may alſo pickle Barberries, Gooſberries, Quinces, and Green Plums, that they, with a renewal of pickel, keep the Year about.

Of the Apricot-*Trees.*

THE Apricot flouriſhes and thrives beſt againſt a kindly Wall, favoured by the heat of the Sun; and of theſe there are ſeveral kinds, as the Muſk Apricot, the Orange, the Great Bearer, the Ordinary: ſome bring up ripe

ripe Fruit ſooner than others. Theſe Trees delight in free, rich and light Soil; but ſpreads it ſelf much in Bra ches, and therefore muſt be diligently pruned, that th Fruit may grow the larger, there being then more no riſhment left in the Stock to feed them. It is much ſu ject to the Canker, therefore to correct that vice in th Mould, dig a large pit where you intend to Plant yo Tree, and fill it a Foot thick; and within about a Foot eighteen Inches of the ſurface, with Marle Chalk, or whi Earth; then ſcatter over that fine Mould, about four five Inches thick, and then Plant the Root upon it, a this will keep the Root from running too deep, and ma it ſpread more near the ſurface of the Earth, ſo that n being overcharged with the too luſhious Sap, it will n be ſubject to the Canker, which is a Diſeaſe that deſtro many of theſe Trees in their bearing prime, and this w alſo make it put forth fewer Branches, and more Fruit.

There is a way to make this a Dwarf-Tree, that is, ſo keep it under, that it ſhall grow not above three Foot the Wall, whereby being under the Wind, and receivi the reflection of the Suns heat, both from the warmne of the Earth and Wall, it bears earlier than others, a its Fruit ripens kindlier; and this may be done by oft pruning the main Branches, and Planting as before direct This may be Grafted on the Plum, or its own Stock.

Of Peach-*Trees*, Nectarins, Malacotoons. &

THough the Peach may properly be a Standard Tre yet it flouriſhes, as for bearing Fruit, againſt kindly Eaſt, South, or Weſt Wall; as alſo the Nectarin And of theſe there are ſeveral kinds; as the Aberge, Sma Yellow, Almond Violet, Bourdin, Belle-Cheuvreuſ Elinge-Nectarine, Maudlin, Mignon, Morella Muſkyi let, Murry-Nectarine, Red Roman-Nectarine, Nutme Red and White, Man-Peach, Newington, Periſque, Ra bullion, Syon, Orleance, Savoy-Mala-cotton, &c. the may be Planted as the Apricot.

Th

The Peach may be Grafted on the white Thorn, Beech, its own Stock: The Peach and Almond joyned together, and Grafted on the Plum-tree, is held to produce Peach, with an Almond in the Stone of it; but of theſe inds the Nutmeg and Newington Peach are excellent good taſte, and great bearers, eſpecially the firſt, which mends for the ſmallneſs of the Fruit, but the latter is very rge, and a gallant Fruit. They may alſo be well Inoulated on choice Plumſtocks, as the White Pear-Plum ock, on Plants coming of Peach-Stones.

Of Plum-*Trees.*

DIvers ſorts of Plums, though they may alſo be Standards, thrive excellently well againſt a Wall advangiouſly ſituated to the Suns warm Beams, as the Nutmeg, e Pear, Plum, White and Black, the Peaſcod, the Prune, e L'Iſle-Vert, the Damaſk-Violet, Dale-Plum, the Carine, *&c.* Theſe muſt be pruned as the former, and in e Spring the Roots layed open, and well dug about, and little Horſedung layed on the Earth, when the Roots are vered again, which the Rain ſoaking in will much Cheſh and Enliven the Roots.

Theſe Trees muſt be Grafted or inoculated on Plumocks; the White Pear-Plum-Stocks are accounted the ſt, and the Damaſine-Stocks the worſt, as being dry ocks, ſo that the Graft cannot take, nor thrive upon em. Thoſe Stocks of Plums that have large Leafs and ll Shoots, I account the beſt,

Of the Fig-*Tree.*

THE Fig is both a Standard and a Wall-tree, proſpering beſt on the latter; and of theſe there are ſeveral other kinds, as Wall-Fruit, than what I have named the Standards; and in all theſe the Scio, White and rple, Dwarf Blue, Yellow Dwarf, you muſt ſet the oots pretty deep, and ſpreading, in a light fertil Mould,

and

and kept under from ſpreading too much, by often pruning and nailing cloſe to the Wall: This Tree may be we Grafted on the Mulberies Stock, but it muſt not be plante againſt Houſe-Walls, where drippings of Rain fall much on the Root, for that will ſoon rot and deſtroy it.

Of the Currant-*Tree, as Wall-Fruit*

Currant-trees, though they are properly Standards may be well planted againſt a Wall, which will en creaſe their Fruit in largneſs, if they are nailed up, and well pruned when the Branches grow Luxuriant. There are yet other Mural-trees, as the Lote-tree, the *Virginia* Plum, and the Cornel-tree, that bear Fruit kindly, and may be planted in good mellow Ground, ſetting the Roots ſome diſtance from the Wall, that the hardneſs of it foundation may not oppoſe the growing of them; and in dry Seaſons they muſt be watered early in the morning or when the Earth is cool, after the Sun's being down with thick ſoily water; and now though there may be ſome other kinds of Fruits, yet not common, eaſy to be had or to bring to perfection, I think I have given a ſufficient choice of Standard and Wall-Fruit, and enough I am ſure to furniſh and beautify any *Orchard*, and bring it to vaſt Improvement, with good management, in a ſhort time; however, I ſhall proceed to other matters, uſeful to be known, and materially relating to the well ordering of *Orchards*, &c.

CHAP. XXV.

The Well Ordering and Right Dreſſing of Fruit-Trees, for their better thriving

THE ſkilful dreſſing and pruning Fruit-trees, is one main matter to keep them from ſundry ill Conveniencies

es, and diſorders, they would be otherwiſe ſubject to; nd to preſerve them in a good growth, and to bring forth ood Fruit, better and more Seaſonably; and this conſiſts n pruning, or cutting away the ſuperfluous Boughs, Branhes, and Suckers that waſte and deſtroy the Sap unproitable, hindring the bearing Branches from perfecting he growth of the Fruit, and ſeaſonably ripining it: This nuſt be done before the Sap riſes, as in *January*, *February*, r the beginning of *March*; and you muſt, in this caſe, diinguiſh the bearing from the Leaf-Buds; and the earing ones are known by their being more turgid than he other, fuller and more ſwelling. In this work cut off ll the Shoots of *Auguſt*, unleſs the nakedneſs of the Tree equire you to hold your hand; what you prune from he reſt cut off ſlanting above the Bud, with a ſharp Knife, leaving no rags.

Thoſe Buds in Wall-Fruits that put forth between the Stem and the Wall, or oppoſite to them, rub off as ſoon as they appear, ſparing only the colateral Branches.

Keep your Wall and Paliſado-trees from too high mounting haſtily, ſo that they may ſpread, and the better form themſelves beautiful, like a Fan cloſe to the Ground.

Take the Water-boughs away, which are thoſe on the Standards that are ſhaded, and dropt upon, remaining ſmooth and naked without Buds: Cut off the unbearing Branches of Wall-Fruit-Trees ſmooth and ſlanting. As for the tender Wall-Fruit, the proper time to prune them is in *February* and the beginning of *March*.

Where Branches are intangled and thick, that they gall one another, or exclude the free entrance of the Sun and Air, thin that place at diſcretion; trim and nail your Wall-Fruit and Eſpaliers,

When you find any Moſs on the Branches, or at the Roots of the Trees, take it off with a wooden or horn Scraper, and rub the place ſmooth with a wollen cloath dipped in water, wherein Aſhes have been well ſteeped, and it will not incumber thoſe places, at leaſt for a long time, and ſee what Thrive beſt; open the Roots a little of thoſe that ſeem to drop, and put good dung or manure to them, and cover it up with light Earth.

Keep

Keep your Trees from mounting too high, if you would have them good Bearers; for the nearer the Branches are to the Root, the Sap has the more influence to encreaſe the Bloſſoms the ſtronger to knit them, and enlarge the Fruit: and the moderate height of all ſpreading Standard-trees, ſhould be ſomething above two yards beyond a Man's reach; and if the middle Branches are aſpring more than the other, keep them down by cutting and pruning, that the Tree may the better ſpread; and ſo they will be ſmooth-rinded, healthful, and long-laſting Trees, growing low, and conſequently ſafe from the Injury of Winds; and by ſpreading broad, yield much Fruit, not overſhadowing each other, or dropping much upon each others Boughs; and the Bole, by reaſon of its Shortneſs, will take much Sap, conſume little it ſelf, and ſo yield a great deal to the better producing the Fruit: for if the Tree aſpire, the Sap takes its courſe ſo ſwiftly up, that it has little Intercourſe with the lower Boughs; ſo that they bear but little Fruit.

If you lop old Trees, and cut off great Arms, do it cloſe to the Tree, and leave no Snags; then make a Plaiſter of Tar, Tallow, and a little Pitch, on a coarſe Cloth, and clap it to the Wound, to keep off the Cold and Wet, till the Bark recover the ſtrength: if it be bark-peel'd, make a Searcloth of Butter, Honey, and Wax, and lay on it, as a good Remedy to recover the Bark by the other Bark growing and cloſing up the naked place.

To effect this, You muſt be provided with a handſome light Ladder, a little ſharp and well-armed Saw, a little ſharp Hatchet, a broad-mouth'd Chizzle, a Mallet, and a ſtrong and ſharp Cleaver, with a Notch (and which is moſt neceſſary among young and little Trees) a great-hafted and ſharp Knife, with a convenient Stool, Pruning-hook, and a Paring-Chizzle to ſmooth the cut places.

CHAP.

CHAP. XXVI.

Soil proper for remedying Diſeaſes in Fruit-Trees, *and deſtroying Vermine and Inſects that infect them*, &c.

WHere large Trees grow in an Orchard, there the Ground requires every four or five years to be well ſoiled; for thoſe great Bodies draw a great deal of Moiſture, and conſequently the beſt heart of the Ground: and if that be not ſupply'd, the Trees muſt pine, and will want much of their Fruit. But do not overſtock the Root with Dung; rather lay it ſome what near, and let the Rain waſh and ſoak it to the Roots, eſpecially of young Trees; for too much Dung breeds Rankneſs, and much hurts them, eſpecially Apple-trees; according to this Verſe.

Manure your Orchard, *let it be well laid,*
But let it never be too fertile made;
For as a Tree due Nouriſhment may want,
So too much Soil deſtroys the tender Plant.

As for the Diſeaſes and Hurts in Trees, they are many; which I ſhall enumerate in their order.

If the Trees be greatly ſubject to Moſs, you muſt conſider what may be the principal Cauſe of it, whether by the over Coldneſs of the Ground, as in a wet clayey Soil, or the Barrenneſs of the Earth naturally.

If Coldneſs, through Moiſture, be the true Cauſe, then conſider how to lay it dryer, by trenching the Ground; or if it be Clay-ground, then bring in ſome warm Soil to mix with it, as, Aſhes, Sand, Sheeps-dung, the Dung of Dove-houſes, or Poultry, and the like; and if the Soil be too barren, mix it with good fat Soil, eſpecially near and at the Roots of the Trees; and moſs the Trees well of what is already upon them.

2. Another Hinderance of the Growth of Fruit-trees, is their being bark-bound, which is known by their pining even

even in fertile Ground: This happens when there is but a dull and ſlow paſſage up of the Sap, and in ſmall quantity. Upon this, cut off ſome of the ſuperfluous Branches, and ſcore the reſt that are any thing great, alſo the Bole of the Tree, and the Root, with a ſharp Knife, even to the hard Wood, and it will open as if looſened from Bondage, and another Rind will grow, and fill up the ſpace to a good Wideneſs, according to the bulk of the Tree, and ſtill grow with it: So that it will ſeem to rejoyce for this Deliverance, and flouriſh a great deal better than before. This is proper to be done in the Spring, when the Sap is ariſeing.

3. The *Cankar*, of which I have hinted before, is a very great Enemy to Trees, natural to ſome, accidental to others, by Bruiſes, &c. This hurts many and utterly ſpoils ſome.

The Remedy is, to cut it out, if it be upon the great Bough or Body of the Tree; then make a mixture of Horſe-dung and Clay, and cut off the ſmall Branches that are dead or decaying, and lay the mixture aforeſaid on the place tainted, binding it on with Ruſhes, Flags, or ſoft Bands of Hay or Straw; then lay Sea-cole or Wood-aſhes, the aſhes of Fern or Nettles, or the like to the Root: But if this be a natural Vice, and the Trees grow on gravelly Ground; it will not eaſily be remedied without mending the Soil.

4. In the Spring-time *Catterpillers* breed, and are a great peſt to Fruit-trees by deſtroying the Buds and Bloſſoms, eſpecially in a dry Seaſon, if the Froſts come not to take them off; which if they do, they likewiſe commit much Injury by nipping the early Fruit, and rendering it abortive.

To deſtroy theſe, take wet Hay and Straw, place them when the Wind breaths a moderate freſh Gale, ſo that being fired with dry Stuff layed under them, the ſmoak may go among the Trees, for being carried under, it will ariſe in the Boughs: Sprinkle on this, Pitch, Roſin, and Brimſtone, and the ſmothering will make them drop off, and dye.

5. *Earwigs*, are another peſt, though not ſo dangerous as the former.

To take and deſtroy theſe, lay ſmall Kexes at the Roots of your Trees, ſprinkled with Water wherein a little Honey has been boiled, and break them in ſhort pieces, that many of the Hollowneſſes may be open, and it will draw them from the Tree; and when they have licked up the ſweet Water; they will croud themſelves for ſhelter into the hollow Kexes; when you perceive this, you may burn them, and ſo by degrees diſincumber your *Orchard* of them.

6. *Ants* or *Emmets*, much Injure Fruit, eſpecially Wall-fruit: to deſtroy them thereſore, find out their Hills or cheif Haunts, and opening the top, pour ſcalding Water wherein *Burdocks* have been boiled; or if you cannot find their Haunts, anoint about a Foot next the Root with Tar or Oil of Turpentine, and they will not attempt to aſcend the Tree, or if they do, they will be taken, and ſtick faſt in the glutenous matter. But ſome may here object, as for Wall-fruit, they may run up the Wall, and eſcape it: This I own; but then in ſuch a caſe, it may be prevented, by drawing a Line of the ſame Matter upon the Wall from one end to the other.

7. *Shell-ſnails* much annoy Wall-fruit: to remedy that, take ſlacked Lime, and ſtrew a long on the *Bank*, and duſt it on the Leaves and *Branches*, and where the Snail touches it he will fret and ſlime to Death: this is effectual likewiſe to Snails without Shells.

8. *Waſps* are very miſchievous when the Fruit begins to ripen; and therefore if you find any Neſts of them in your Orchards or Gardens, the beſt way is to deſtroy them by pouring in hot Water wherein Hemlock has been boyled; or you may hang Pots with Honey mingled with Water; daub alſo the Inſides of the Pots with Honey, and they having taſted it, repairing further to drink of the Water will drown themſelves in great multidudes.

9. *Birds* are great deſtroyers of choice early Fruit, as alſo in the ſpring the *Buds*; eſpecially the *Bulfinch*, *Titmouſe*, and the like of thoſe, of *Cherries*, *Plums*, *Apricots*, *&c.* Theſe may be taken by Lime-twigs placed in the Trees, and then by hanging up dead ones by the heels in the Trees, the other will be ſcared away: Alſo two or three Rattle-mills, ſet up in the Orchard, turned by the Wind, will affright them.

10. *Winds*

10. *Winds* and nipping Frosts in the spring, together with Blasts, are Enemies to Fruit-trees: the best way to prevent these, is to keep smoaking Fires among the standing Trees, and cover the Wall-fruit with bass mats.

CHAP. XXVII.

Of Nurseries for Stocks, and their Improvement.

TO serve your self with a sufficient Number of Stocks to graft on, or inoculate the several Fruits you intend to propagate and advance, prepare a Bed of Earth well dressed from Weeds, proportionable to the Stones or Seeds you intend to set or sow to raise Stock from: Let them be cover'd with small crumbled light Earth, that so the tender puttings, forth may the better get through it, and mix with the Earth a moderate sprinkling of Dung, to keep it the warmer in Winter. As for the Stones, set them in rows, with the sharp End downwards, about the middle or latter end of *October*, the Weather being open, and cover the Beds against the Cold with Straw that has been the Litter of a Stable; which in *April*, the Weather being a little warm, remove; and in *May*, if they prosper, the will come up; then keep them clean from Weeds, and thin them by plucking up the Underlings where they grow too thick, that the others may thrive the better; and the third Summer you may mark out in Leaving-time what you design to remove, and then in the Winter following remove them to such places as you intend to graft or inoculate on them, or to other Beds larger where they may have more room to grow, till such time as your Occasions require their Removal to the place where you would have them fix'd as Stocks for Grafts.

As for the Seeds of Pears, Apples, and other Fruit not bearing Stones, take them out when they rattle in the Core upon shaking the Fruit, or when the Apple is cut;

lay them not by, but inſtantly ſow them very thin, dropping them one by one in little Rills or Furrows; cover them over with fine Mould, and uſe them in all other Reſpects as the former. Theſe ſeed Plants may be likewiſe ſet with a Setting-ſtick, and if they are removed when they are come pretty well up, it will be the better for their getting good Roots, elſe they will be apt to ſhoot one Root only, downward, and not ſpread. Crab-ſtocks and Apple-ſtocks thus raiſed, furniſh an Orchard better than thoſe that are taken wild. Trees grafted on the *Genetmoile* or Cyder-ſtock, preſerve better the Guſt of the Apple than any other, but on the Crab-ſtock this is of longer laſting, imparting more Juyce, of a tart Reliſh, and ſo by many preferred before moſt ſort of Apples: However, the wild Stock does enliven the dull and phlegmatick Apple, and the Stock of the *Genet-moile* ſweetens and improves the Pippin, *&c.* and abates the tart taſt of others.

The ſame Rules may be obſerved in Stocks to graft Pears, Plums, Cherries, Apricocks, and the like upon; and the more acid the Stock, the more Life it gives to the Fruit of the Graft, as the Black-cherry and the Cherry-tree is the moſt approved Stock for the delicious Cherry.

Though the Fruit generally takes after the Graft, yet is it ſomewhat altered by the Stock, for the better or worſe, according to its kind; therefore for your Seminary and Nurſery, chuſe a place of Ground that may be of an indifferent Nature, not too ſterile, nor over-much enriched with Dung, it lying warm, with light-Mould, that the Stocks may the better thrive.

If you are deſirous to raiſe Dwarf trell them: Let the Stocks whereon you graft them for Apples be of the Paradiſe Apple, of the Quince, for the Pear of the *Marello* or common *Engliſh* Cherries for Cherries; and ſo they will be more fit, if you ſo deſign them for Wall-trees or Standards, being kept low, as now the Uſe is in many good Orchards.

If you would be furniſhed with good Quince-ſtocks for your Nurſery, the ſpeedieſt way is to cut down an old Quince-tree in *March*, about two Inches from the Ground, and there will a number of young Suckers ariſe from the Root,

Root, which being taken off, with ſome of the Root ſliced with them, and moiſt Earth about them, as much as may be, are eaſily planted, and in a little time will be fit to be grafted on for Pears, and raiſe a good Encreaſe: and this way alſo Plum-ſtocks may be raiſed, and you may be abundantly furniſhed of your own, without being beholden to others.

CHAP. XXVIII.

Some further Obſervations in the Tranſplanting of Fruit-Trees; with the Errors of ſome therein diſcovered.

I Hold it (tho upon neceſſity or emergency it may be done at other Seaſons) the beſt time to tranſplant Trees is the *Autumnal Quarter*, eſpecially thoſe that loſe their Leaves, and are naked all *Winter*, whether they are young Stocks of new grafted Trees, or of longer ſtanding; and it is a good time to do it, when you perceive they have done growing in the Branch (which may be known) or Ends of the Branches of the Tops: if they be cloſed and ſhut up they may be removed without danger, though in *Auguſt*, but *September* is a general proper time, and alſo in *October*.

In taking up Plants, great Care and Skill is required by the Remover: ſee the ſpreading Roots be left on, tho you muſt, according as the Root is, take off ſo much as the Earth may come conveniently to cloſe about the reſt, and faſten on it every way, that taking good hold, it may ſpread the better: and in removal you will obſerve the younger Trees thrive better than the elder, and many times on an equal Soil overtake them in growth upon a Remove of one and the ſame time.

Plant not too deep, for the over-Turf is always richer than the next Mould; and in very moiſt Ground plant the nearer the Surface, that the Roots ſpreading may avoid the Spume; for planting too deep in any Ground much injures the growth of the Tree, by reaſon the heat of the Sun cannot penetrate the Earth to its Root, thereby to enliven it, and ſhooting moſtly downward, it ſucks in cold damp Spume which digeſts not into good Sap, whereby the Tree is enfeebled, and not of force to bring forth its Fruit in proportion; and many times, in that depth the Roots meet with Chalk or Gravel, which hinder their Progreſs.

In tranſplanting young Trees, as you leave not on all the Roots ſo neither muſt you all the *Branches*, taking away the tops of the *Branches* of Apples and Pears, but not of Plums, Cherries, or Walnuts. It is no ſmall check to Plants to be removed out of a warm Soil into a cold one, nor tranſplant Trees out of a lean Ground into a very fat Soil; for the ſudden Alteration will go near to deſtroy them, or much hinder them from proſpering: and therefore though the Ground muſt neceſſarily be better, yet it muſt be by ſuch degrees as may be agreeable with the Tree tranſplanted.

Many plant Fruit-trees unfit for the Country or Soil wherein they plant them, and their Care is, to chuſe Grafts of the firſt kind, and the faireſt Plants to look upon, not conſidering by the way, that ſuch kinds will proſper and bear Fruit well in thoſe Climates and places where they plant them: And hence it often is, that many who have fair and goodly Fruit-trees, have little Fruit from them.

It is an excellent Rule, to chuſe thoſe kinds of Fruits which your ſelf or others find by many years Experience to be good bearing Trees in thoſe parts neareſt to your Orchard, although the Fruit be not altogether ſo good as ſome others at greater diſtance.

There is another Error in deſiring the largeſt and faireſt Plants, expecting ſuch Trees will ſooneſt improve and yield Encreaſe; whereas great Plants, many of them die, and others, unleſs rather by Chance than any warranted

Cer-

Certainty, live very poorly, whilſt ſmaller Plants, well removed, live generally, and often thrive more in two or three years than the great ones in ſix or ſeven; for the removing great Plants is to Nature a very great Check, ſuch as many times it is not able to recover.

Another Error is, that ſome unſkilful Gardeners break off the Buds upon the Stocks grafted on, before the Graft puts forth, inſinuating it will receive the more Sap, when thoſe Wounds indeed put a check to the Sap's riſing, and are more properly taken away when the Graft is united to the Bark of the Stock, and has gathered ſtrength from the Sap, putting out Leaves and ſmall Branches. And ſome there are, that Graft young Plants coming of Stones or Seeds where they were ſowed or planted, without removing; which is not at all ſo proper for Growth.

THE GARDENER'S ALMANACK:

Containing what is to be done in, or relating to the *Orchard*, in their proper Seaſons throughout the Year, in each particular Month.

Aquarius ♒, *or the* Skinker.

Things proper to be done in the Orchard *in the Month of* JANUARY.

PRepare ſuch Soil as is ſuitable to the nature of the Earth you plant in: make ready the Ground againſt the Spring, by Trenching, &c. Lay on Dung where there is occaſion, as your provided Stores of Horſe, Neats, and Sheep's Dung, of two Years old; mingle with it, in the Lay-ſtall, ſome Loam, and under Paſture fine Mould, mingle and ſtir them with the Dung,

Dung, and ſkreen it well when layed on, that it may the eaſier melt, and ſoak in by the falling Showers. As for the Fig-tree, the Dung of Pidgions or Poultry is very nouriſhing when the firſt Heat is paſſed. Let your Horſe-dung, e'er laid on, be exceeding rotten, leſt it infect the Ground with Knot-graſs, which is much offenſive.

Abricots and *Peaches* require little, but rather a natural or improved fat mellow Soil.

Dig Borders and uncover Tree-roots where you ſee occaſion, as where Ablequation is required: tranſplant Fruit-trees, ſet Quickſets for good Fencing, plant Vines, and make a beginning to prune old Trees, and the Branches of young Orchard-fruit that are pretty well grown, and that towards the Decreaſe of the Moon; but ſuch as are young and tender diſbranch not till the Sap begins to ſtir, that the Wound with the Scars that the Froſts imprint, may be the eaſilier cured: cut away all the Shoots of *Auguſt*, eſpecially from Wall-fruit, and obſerve in cutting the Fruit-buds from the Leaf-buds, and the former may be known by their being more fuller and ſwelling, and them you muſt preſerve as much as may be, cut ſlanting upwards, that no Rags nor Splits be left, and in taking off a whole Limb or *Branch* take it cloſe to the Stem, that the Bark may the ſooner cloſe over it; rub off the *Buds* that put forth on Wall-fruit Trees between the Stem and the Wall, or oppoſite. Keep the Paliſado and Wall-Trees from too much aſpring, that they may ſpread the better, and be of a regular beautiful form, like the ſpreading of a Fan, and bear the better by being kept the cloſer to the Ground. Take off Water-boughs from Standards, and the under-bearing *Branches* of Wall-fruit, but do not prune ſuch as are very tender till the next Month: where thick or intangled *Branches* appear, that may any ways gaul or fret, or keep out the Air and Sun, make them thinner by taking off ſome, as the Tree will bear it.

Begin to trim and nail your Eſpaliers and Wall-trees: rub off the Moſs from Trees, the Weather being open or moiſt: prepare your Scions for grafting whilſt the *Buds* or Supports are not yet come; and towards the End of this Month, the Weather being open, graft Cherries, Pears, or Plums.

Remove Stocks, proceeding from Kernels, to advantagious places, either in your Nurſery, or where you intend they ſhall ſtand to be Grafted, taking off the part of the tops and roots: Sharpen and prepare your Tools, for the work of the ſucceeding Months.

Fruits in their full Virtue, and ſtill continuing.

Pears. The *Winter Norwich*, very good to bake; the *Great Surrein*, the *Winter Muſk*, the *Winter Bon-Chreſtein*, and *Winter Bergomot*, *Wall-Fruit*, &c.

Apples. The *Winter Queening*, *Harvey-Apple*, *Pome-water*, *Marrigold*, *Kentiſh-Pippin*, *Golden-Pippin*, *Ruſſet-Pippin*, *French-Pippin*, *John-Apple*, *Pome-Roy*, *Golden-Doucet*, *Reineting*, *Winter-Pearmain*, *Loons Pearmain*, and ſome others, that are, with good keeping, well ſecured from the violence of the Froſt, and exclude all rotting; as the *Red-ſtreak*, the *Puffin*, the *Wilding*, the *Gilliflower-Apple*, &c.

Piſces ♓.

FEBRUARY.

IN this Month prune *Vine*, and other *Fruit-Trees*: bind, nail, plaſh, and dreſs, eſpecially *Wall-Fruit*, ſuch as are tender, for now the greateſt danger of the Froſts hurting them, is in a manner over; and finiſh this work before the Bearers and Buds ſwell; however, in *Nectarines*, and other choice Fruit, it may be omitted till the next Month, eſpecially if the Weather be very cold: bind the colateral Branches, to put the *Wall-Trees* in a good ſhape, but ſtrain them not too roughly, or unnaturally, for that hinders the Sap in its free motion; and in this, and well pruning, lies one Maſter-piece of a *Gardener*, as to theſe particulars.

The Grafts of former Years Grafting, may be now removed; Lay and Cut Quick-ſet, Trim up your Eſpaliers, and

and the Hedges of your Paliſadoes; and hitherto you may ſet the Vine, and divers ſorts of Shrubs.

Kernels, or Stones of Fruit, are proper now to be ſet, or ſowed. This is a proper Month for the Circumpoſition, by Baſkets, or Tubs of Earth; and ſuch Branches as you would leave to take Root, may be now layed in the Earth.

Moſs your Fruit-Trees, and apply Remedies for Cankers, as cutting them out, and laying on a Plaiſter of Pidgeons Dung, Tar, and ſweet Butter.

Drain your *Orchard*, and rid it of the wet that lies ſapping at the Roots of the Trees; either proceeding from Rain, melted Snow, or Springs: Caſt good Earth about the Roots of the Trees; cover thoſe that were laid bare; Prune off the webs of Caterpillars hanging on the Twigs, or Branches: After Rain, pick up Worms and Sug-Snails, and deſtroy them, by putting them into hot Water, or Lime. About the middle, till the latter end of this Month, it may be very proper to Graft in the Cleft; and this neceſſary work may be held on till the end of *March*, eſpecially *Pears*, *Plums*, *Apples*, *Cherries*; and it is beſt done in the New and Old Moon.

Fruits in their full Virtue, and ſtill continuing.

Pears. The *Winter Poppering*, the *Winter Bon-Chreſtien*, the *Little Dagobert*, the *Warden*.

Apples. The *Reniting*, the *Loons Pearmain*, the *Kentiſh Kirton*, the *Holland Pippin*, the *Winter Queening*, the *Harvy Apple*, the *Golden Doucet*, the *Pome Roy*, the *Ruſſet Pippin*.

Aries ♈, *or the* Ram.

MARCH.

YOu may yet Dung your *Orchard*, and Plant Trees that remain yet unſet, though it had been better done

done in the laſt Month, unleſs in moiſt cold places, that are very backward.

This whole Month you may Graft, firſt with Pears in the beginning, and ſo conclude it with Apples, unleſs it be in an extraordinary forward Spring, wherein the Trees put very early out, both Leafs and Bloſſoms.

Nectarins and Peech-trees may ſucceſsfully be Planted, but forbear to take off the top of the Root, as of other Trees is proper, by Reaſon it will endanger their taking Root at all, or at leaſt hinder their growth, and thriving. Cut off the tops of your budded Stocks, and prune Grafts of the laſt Year. Uncover your Seed, or Kernel-beds, or if the weather be cold, or much wet, refrain it till *April*. Stir the new planted Grouud, and well lay and order it.

Cover Tree-roots that have continued bare ſince *Autumn*, and cut your Quick-ſets, trim your Fruit in the Fruit-lofts, but open not the windows, leſt too great a confluence of Air putrefy, and cauſe them to rot.

Fruits ſtill Laſting, and in their Vertue,
Pears. The *Double Bloſſom Pear*, the *Bon Chreſtien*.
Apples. The *Winter Pearmain*, the *Golden Doucet*, the *Loons Pearmain*, the *Pippin*, the *Reineting*.

Taurus ♉, *or the* Bull.

APRIL.

KEep your *Orchard* free from weeds; water Trees where they are upon a dry ground, but ever do his at a diſtance, that the water may ſoak leaſurely to the toots. Hang well betimes ſuch borders as your Wall-ruit ſtands in, and refreſh the ground with compoſt; ſet o Flowers there, that they may not hinder your ſtirring he Ground; keep Weeds clear, as alſo Worms and Snails, nly the Outverges you may adorn with a Border of Pinks

Pinks, or any pleaſant thing, that grows low, and will not ſhadow the heat of the Sun from the Root of the Tree, and you may ſprinkle the reſt with Salleting; but when they begin to run to Seed, or aſpire, pluck them up Roots and all, or as ſoon as they are fit for young and tender Salleting. Graft by approach, Oranges, Limons, Pomegranates, &c,

Fruits ſtill Laſting, and in full Virtue.

Pears. The *Oak-Pear*, the *Bon-Chreſtien*, the *Doubl: Bloſſom*, the *Rowling Pear*.

Apple. The *Deux-ans*, *Pippins*, *Flat Reinet*, *Weſtbury Apple*, *Gilleſlower*.

Gemini ♊, *or the* Twins.

MAY.

THis Month, as to matters in the affairs of Orcharding in a manner gives the Arboriſt reſt, only be careful to keep under the Weeds, ſpread and bind down the Branches on Arbours; and clip ſuch Trees as require it, for pleaſantneſs and ſhade.

Bring the Orange-trees out of the Conſervatory, at ſuch times as you ſee the Mulberry-tree put forth, and open its Leafs, let the weather be what it will, for that is an Infallible Rule for the proper Seaſon, to tranſplant and remove them, but do it with care, drawing the Tree out with competent Mould ſticking to it, when you have well looſened it from the ſides of the caſe, and ſo with better eaſe place it in another, filled with earth, taking up the firſt half ſpit, juſt under the Turf of the richeſt Paſture-ground, in a place that has been well fothered, and take rotten Cow-dung one part, and mix with this, or at leaſt very mellow Soil, well ſkreened or ſifted; and if this proves too ſtiff, ſift a little Loom in it, or a little Lime, with

with the ſmall rotten ſticks of Willows; then cut the two extravagant or thick Roots, a little at the bottom, and ſet the Plant but ſhallow; rather let ſome of the Root be ſeen, than that it be too deep: If you cut off any Branch make a Searcloth of Roſin, Turpentine, Bees-wax and Tallow, and place it upon the Wound till it is healed.

As for the Caſes they muſt have ſuch vent at the bottom, that the wet moderately paſs out, and not ſtay in any abundance, to corrupt or rot the fibres of the Roots. Water this kind of Trees, with Water wherein Sheep and Neats Dung has been digeſted in the Sun, two or three Days, and that moderately at firſt, and ſo more by degrees: Keep the Earth looſe about them for the firſt Fortnight, after they are brought out of your Conſervatory, or Greenhouſe, and keep them the while in the ſhade, and then you may expoſe them freely to the Sun, but not when it is too ſcorching, by lying too long on them, but where ſometimes the intermiſſion of ſhade of Trees may refreſh them with coolneſs.

Give this Month your other houſed Plants a little freſh Earth to the old, ſtirring that up lightly with a Fork, not injuring the Roots: Enlarge the Caſes as the Trees grow bigger, from ſixteen Inches to near a Yard Diameter.

Bruſh and cleanſe off the duſt, when you take them out of the Houſes; and ſuch as you Tranſplant not, pare off above an Inch of the Surface, and lay new Earth, or rather Compoſt of Neats dung, and the ouze of the bottom of the *Tanners Pit*, both being old, ſo that the wet may waſh down the ſtrength of it to the bottom of the Root; nor need you trim the Roots of any Verdures, unleſs much matted, or intangled; but it will be proper to change their Caſes once in three or four Years.

As for Fruits in Seaſon, Prime, or ſtill Laſting, they are,

Pears. The *Winter Bon-Chreiſtien*, the *Great Kareville*, the *Black Pear of Worceſter*, the *Double Bloſſom Pear*, the *Surrein*.

Apples. The *Forward Codling*, the *Gilliflower Apple*, the *Marygold*, the *Ruſſeting*, the *Malligar*, the *Weſtbury Apples*,

ples, the *John Apple*, *Pippins*. The *May Cherry*, and *Strawberries*.

Cancer ♋, *or the* Crab.

JUNE.

ABout the fourteenth Day of this Month you may begin to Inoculate Pears, Apples, Abricots, Peaches, Plums, Cherries, &c. Cleanſe the Vines of luxuriant Branches, and tenderneſs; crop them rather than cut 'em, and ſtop the ſecond joint, directly before the Fruit, and ſome under Branches that are fruitleſs; particularly Vines that are young planted, when they but begin to bear, and ſo forward, binding the reſt up to the props or ſtays.

Water *Trees* lately planted, and cover the Roots (if you can get it) with Fern, almoſt rotten, about a Foot of the ſtem, having firſt eradicated all Weeds that grow about them.

Place near the Stem a Tub of impregnated Water, lap about it a reaſonable length of woollen Cloth, or Flannel about it; let one end of it hang in the water, ſo that thereupon the moiſture aſcending, the Bark will draw it in, and much cool it, in this, and the two following ſcorching Months, thereby preventing the Fruit falling off untimely, by reaſon of exceſſive heat that waſtes the moiſture; and this way will recover the Verdure of a Tree that is fainting and languiſhing for want of moiſture, by reaſon of great droughts, or ſcorching of the Leafs and ſmaller Boughs, by the Sun's hot beams; but do not continue the Water ſo long that it may ſob the Bark, leſt it by overwetting injure the Tree.

If Trees that uſed to be often removed, or carried to and fro from your Conſervatory, be hurt or languiſh, you may this Month give them a Milk-diet, *viz.* dilute it with a part of Water, diſcreetly applied, as you find amend-

amendment; or by planting them in a hot Bed, letting them down into a pit in the Earth, two or three foot deeper than they are high, and ſo covering them with a Glaſs-Frame; which refreſhing, often enlivens and reſtores them, according as the young Tree is either wanting in warmth or nouriſhment.

Fruits in Seaſon, and Prime.

Cherries. Black, White, and Red. *Flanders Heart*, *Duke*, *Early Flanders*, *Lukeware*, *Spaniſh Black*, *Common Cherry*, *Naples Cherries*, &c. *Strawberries*, *Rasberries*, *Currants*.

Pears. *Green Royal*, *St. Lawrence-Pears*, the *Magdalen*, the *Firſt Ripe of Pears*, the *Madera*.

Apples. The *Pippin*, the *John Apple*, the *Redſenouil*, the *Robillard*.

Leo ♌, *or the* Lyon.

JULY.

WAter young Trees not long planted, as alſo Layers and the like: Re-prune Peaches and Abricots, ſave many of the likely young Shoots, to be layed in the Ground, that they may further encreaſe; for now uſually the old berries periſh, and are ſucceeded by new ones; cut them cloſe, and even; well pruning your Wall-Fruit of the Leafs that are ſuperfluous, hindering the Suns warmth from the Fruit, but bare not the Fruit too much, leſt it prove injurious, eſpecially to Vines.

When the Fruit requires filling, or is forming, make holes, about a Foot and a half from your Wall-Fruit, without wounding the Roots, and pour in water; you may let the ſetting-ſticks you make them with, ſtand in them a little looſe, ſo that water may come to the Roots leiſurely; or this may be done with ſemi-circle Trenches, at a like diſtance.

Towards

Towards the latter end of this Month, visit the Vines again, and stop the luxuriant Branches, or Shoots at the second Joint, above the Fruit, if you have not finished it before; but let there be some umbrage in your exposing it to the Sun, that there may not be too much of the heat: Hang Bottles of cool water near your *Red Roman Nectarins*, and other lushious Fruit, to destroy the Wasps that come to eat, and spoil them, and also Flies: Set the hoofs of Neats Feet, to take *Erwigs* in, which are equally mischievous; and at Noon shake them into Water to destroy them.

Destroy Ants, to preserve your Orange-Trees when Flowered, by pouring scalding Water, or rather Urine, on their hills: Pull off the Snails that you will find under the Leaves, above the Fruit; but not the Fruit that is bitten, for then they will fall to biting afresh: Have an Eye upon Weeds, pull them up where they sprout; begin to hang them as soon as they peep out of the ground; and by this means you will rid more in a few Hours than in many when they are grown up.

Lay Lawrel, Mirtles, and other delicate Green: water choice Shrubs, and when ever you shift them, trim the Roots, and give them good store of Compost: Clip Box after gentle Showers of Rain, and in watering it well thereupon, the Scent will not be offensive to any thing that grows near it. Graft by approach, Inarch and Inoculate Oranges, Jesemines, and curious Shrubs, taking off the surface of the Earth; about the latter end of this Month, put cooling fresh Earth to them, that they may the better weather the hot Season.

In the dryest Season strow Pot-Ashes, or sprinkle Brine, which Improve Grafts, and destroy Worms. Water your Green Walks with Water, wherein Tobacco Stalks have been boiled, and it will kill Worms, and other Insects that Infest them.

Fruits in Season, Prime, or yet remaining good.

Cherries. The *Egriot*, *Brigsaux*, *Great Bearer*, *Morella*, *Morocco-Cherry*, and *Carnations*.

Peaches. The *Violet Muscat*, *Nutmeg Peach*, *Isabella*, *Newington*, *Persian*, and *Rombovillet*.

Plums.

Plums. *Lady Elizabeth*, *Primordial*, *Damſens*, *Myrabolans*, Blue and Red, and *Amber Violet*, *Violet* or *Cheſon-Plum*, the *Kings Plum*, *Deny Damask*, *Pear-Plum*, *Cinamon-Plum*, *Spaniſh Morocco-Plum*, *Tawny*, and *Abricot-Plum*.

Apples. The *Marget-Apple*, *Deux-ans*, *Winter Ruſeting*, *Pippins*, *Andrew-Apple*, *Funeting*, *Cinamon-Apple*, Red and White.

Pears. The *Green Cheſil*, *Pearl-pear*, the *Primat*, *Ruſſet-pear*, *Summer-pears*.

Goosberries, *Currants*, *Rasberries*, *Strawberries*, *Melonſa*.

Virgo ♍, *or the* Virgin-Sign.

AUGUST

BEgin now early to Inoculate; gather *Buds* of this Year, and do it before you remove the Stocks: Cut away the ſuperfluous Branches, and ſuch Shoots as are found of theſe ſecond Spring, but do not diſrobe the Fruit of too many Leafs, whereby they may be left too open to the ſcorching of the Sun: Nail up ſuch as you leave on to cover the Wall's defects: ſtill take away the ſuperfluous *Branches* from the Vines, but not ſo much as to expoſe the Grapes too much to the Suns heat, leſt they loſe their plumpneſs, and ripen unkindly. Pluck up Suckers.

Releaſe and unbind the *Buds* you have Inoculated, if they have taken; prune and ſtop them; make Cyder, and Summer-Perry.

Now is the exact Seaſon for the Orange tree's budding, therefore at the commencement of this Month Inoculate upon Seed-ſtocks of four Springs; and to have the better *Buds*, cut off the top of ſome aged Orange-tree, which is of a growing kind, and ſo get good Shoots.

About *Bartholomew-tide* lay your choice Green; as Limons, Oranges, Mirtles, Jeſemin, Philareus, Arbutus, Oleanders, and excellent Shrubs; as the Pomegranates, and

and ſuch as will not endure the nipping of the Froſts; taking the *Branches* and Shoots of the Spring, ſtake them down with little hook-ſtakes, in very fertil Earth, well ſoiled with Soil that is conſumed; Water them during the hot weather, on all convenient times; and when this Month returns again, they will be fit to remove; tranſplant them into ſutable Earth, and place them in the ſhade, ſo that they may be kept moderately moiſt, but not too wet, for fear of rotting the fibers of the Roots; and at the end of three weeks, find out an Airier place to ſet them in, till the end of fifteen Days.

Fruits in Seaſon, Prime, and yet remaining Sound.

Apples. *Sheeps-ſnout, Kirham-Apple, May-Flower, Seaming-Apple, Cuſhion-Apple, Ladies Longing, Spicing-Apple, John-Apple, Pippin.*

Pears. The *Slipper-pear, Burgomot, Red Catharine, Soveraign, Windſor, Orange,* the *Pruſſia-pear, King, Catharine,* the *Deny-pear, Sugar-pear, Summer-poppings,* the *Lording-pear,* &c.

Nectarins. The *Cluſter-Nectarine,* the *Yellow-Nectarine,* the *Muroy-Nectarine,* the *Tawney Red-Roman,* the *Little Green-Nectarine,* &c.

Abricots and Peaches. The *Savoy Mala-cottoon,* the *Peach des Pot,* the *Roman-peach, Quince-peach, Man-peach, Burdeaux-peach, Crown-peach. Rambovillet, Musk-peach, Grand Carnation, Portugal-peach, Lover-peach.*

Plums. The *White Date, Imperial-Blew, Black Pear-plum, Yellow Pear-plum, Late Pear-plum, Great Anthony, Turky-plum, White Nutmeg, Jane-plum.*

Some other Fruits of this Month, *viz. Filberts. Cornelians, Cluſter-Grapes,* and *Muſcadine, Currants, Figs, Melons,* &c.

Libra

Libra ♎, *or the* Ballance.

SEPTEMBER.

THis is a proper Month to gather the ripe *Winter-Fruit*; as *Plums*, *Apples*, *Pears*, &c. For if they hang longer, the Winds being boiſterous, will ſhake them off, and ſpoil them for keeping, by their fall; obſerve to gather them always in dry weather; and if the Seaſon afford it, when the Sun has Sucked up the Dews and Moiſture from the Fruit and Leaves.

Let at Liberty the Bud you have Inoculated, eſpecially if you perceive them pinch, for in that caſe it may be done ſooner. Lay on your *Winter-ſtore* of Dung, ſpread it finely and thinly, that the Rain may ſoak it in, to fertilize the Ground. Prune *Pine* and *Fir-Trees*, between the Ninth and Twelfth of this Month, if it was neglected in *March*; and this will prove the more proſperous Seaſon. About *Michaelmaſs* Houſe choice Green, and the tendereſt Plants, in a convenient Conſervatory; as *Limons*, *Oranges*, *Barba*, *Jovis*, *Ammonium*, *Dates*, &c. ordering them with refreſhing Mould, ſtirring up the reſt, and ſo filling up the Caſes, that they may keep the Roots warm, as conſumed and rich Soil to waſh in, and nouriſh the Fibres; yet keep the Windows open, till the cold admoniſh you to ſhut them.

Set ſuch Plants as agree not to be houſed into the Earth, placing their Pots and Caſes lower than the ſurface of the Bed, and expoſe them as much as may be to the *South*, that the Sun may a little refreſh them in the *Winter*, and the cold *Northern Winds* be ſkreened off; cloath them with dry and freſh Moſs, and then cover them with Glaſſes, but in open Weather, under the favour of the Sun's warm Beams, or falling of gentle Showers, give them Air to revive and exhilerate them, and keep them from the annoyance of any Creature, that may come to break, bruiſe or otherwiſe ſpoil them.

Fruits

Fruits in Season, prime and ſtill remaining ſound.

Grapes. The *Muſcadine-grape*, the *little Blue-grape*, the *Verjuice-grape, excellent for pickling.*

Peaches. The *Malacoton*, the *Lavet-peach*, &c.

Pears. The *Miſieur Jane*, *Beze d' Hery*, *Hambden's Burgomont*, *Black Worceſter*, the *Rowling-pear*, the *Green field Orange*, the *Summer bon Chriſtien*, *Frith-pear*, *Hedge-pear*, *Lewis-pear*, *Brunſwick-pear*, *Winter Poppering*, *Biſhops-pear*, *Bing's-pear*, *Diego*, *Emperor's-pear*, *Cluſter-pear*, *Balſam-pear*, *Enelyn*, *Norwich-pear*, *Arundel-pear*, *Green-Fielding.*

Apples. The *William*, the *Belle-bonne*, the *Summer Pearmain*, the *Red Greening Ribed*, *Violet Apple*, *Bloody-pippin*, *Harvy Apple*, *Pear Apple*, *Lording Apple*, *Quince Apple*, *and ſeveral others of leſs worth and note.*

Scorpio ♏, *or the* Scorpion.

OCTOBER.

NOW is the proper time for trenching Ground, in order to the well laying it for Orchards, that the Winter may mellow it. Plant your dry Trees, *viz.* Fruit-trees, of all ſorts, Wall-trees, Standards, or Shrubs, ſuch as loſe their Leaves, but let thoſe for the Wall be not above two years grafting, ſmooth, and very ſound. Ablequation is now in ſeaſon; as for old unthriving Trees, bear their Roots; and of thoſe that over-haſtily blow, ſtir well the Ground you have newly planted: Continue in the Encreaſe of the Moon to gather Winter-fruit that remains, always obſerving to gather when they are dry, and beware of pinching or bruſing them with your Fingers; leſt they taint and rot, lay them in freſh Wheat ſtraw in your Loft, and cover them warm.

Plaſh and make up your Quickſet Fences; after the ſecond Year remove Grafts, unleſs ſuch as are intended for

Dwarf-

Dwarf-trees, which may well be let alone till the third Year.

Sow hard and ſtoney, and hard Kernel ſeeds, as thoſe of the Pear-plum, Heart-Cherries, black-cherries, Morello's, the Stones of Almonds, Apple, Pear, Crab, Nuts, &c. Cleanſe, by ſweeping, your Walks and Allies of the Autumnal Leaves, left rotting, they breed Inſects to annoy your Ground. Cut away the hedgey graſs, ſpread Mole-hills, and ſcrape the Moſs from off your Fruit-trees.

Fruit in Seaſon, prime, or ſtill remaining ſound.

Pears. The *Lambert Pear*, *Ruſſel Pear*, *Green Butter Pear*, *Cow Pear*, *Saffron Pear*, *Ruſſet Pear*, *Petworth Pear*, *Violet Pear* or *Winter Winſor Pear*, *Thorn Pear*, *Clove Pear*, *with ſome of laſt Months Pears.*

Apples. *Pear Apple*, *Pearmain*, *Parſly Apple*, *Bellet Bonne*, *Honey-meal*, *Apis-Lording*, *William Coſtard*, &c.

Bullies, *and many of the laſt Months* Plums, Pines, Grapes, Arbutus, &c.

Sagitarius ♐, *or the* Shooter.

NOVEMBER.

NOw get your Compoſt in readineſs in your Orchard, to ſecure the Roots of tender Plants from the Cold: continue planting and ſetting Trees: obſerve in tranſplanting, how your Tree ſtood before, and place it to the ſame Quarter, and about the ſame depth, fixing it well againſt the Violence of the Wind, eſpecially Weſt and South: ſet wet, and ſow dry; plant young Trees, either Wall or Standards; provide in Nurſeries Stocks to graft on the enſuing Year, and get new Stocks in a Readineſs for all ſorts of Fruits, for Standards, Crab-ſtocks, &c. for Dwarf-trees, the Stocks of Paradiſe, or Sweet Apple Kernels,

Kernels, which may be obtained from Suckers and Layers, Dwarfs on the Portugal Quince Suckers, Pears on the Kernel-ſtock of Pears or Suckers, Standard-cherries on the Black-cherry-ſtone ſtock, Dwarfs for Paliſadoes or Walls, &c, on the black Heart or Morello Stock, or the ſmall early bitter Cherry-ſtock: Inoculate Peaches on the Plum-ſtock, or their own. In budding on the Almond, it is proper to do it on a Stock that has not been removed; and it is proper it ſhould keep its Situation. Graft Nectarins on Pear-plum or Peach-ſtocks, Plums on their own Stock, and of theſe kinds the black and white Pear-plum Stocks are to be preferred, and thoſe growing from Damſen-ſtones, or ſuch as may be advantageouſly gathered from the Suckers: And about the middle of this Month ſhut up your choice Trees, and encloſe tender Plants, that ſo you may not be oppreſſed with the violent Cold of the Winter to over-power their Heat and deſtroy them, and if they become very dry, and it be not freezing Weather, refreſh them moderately with Water wherein Cow or Sheeps-dung is diſſolved, but give them not too much, nor make it over-rich with Dung, for both theſe are injurious, eſpecially to Orange-trees: as for the Aloes, they require no watering in the Winter, but only refreſhing abroad in a fair day, how dry ſoever their Pots or Caſes may appear to be. To know if your houſed Trees want Water, is by the Leaves ſhrinking or ſhriveling up, eſpecially thoſe underneath; and the paleneſs of the Leaves ſhew they have had too much, which lies ſapping at the Root, and endangers deſtroying them.

This Month you may plant Foreſt-trees for the gracing your Walks or Avenues; ſow ſtoney Seeds, ſweep and cleanſe your Walks and Alleys of Leaves, &c. and tranſplant Trees that are durable againſt Cold, taking up as much of the Earth they grow in with the Root as you can, and immediately ſet them in a ſoft Earth that may continue moiſt till the Rain deſcends to ſettle it.

Fruit in Seaſon, prime, and ſtill remaining ſound.

Pears. The *Dead-mans Pear, Bergomont, Lord Pear, Meſſire Jean, Burnt-cat, Wardon, Lady Pear, Sugar Pear, Ice Pear, Dove Pear, Winter-Bargomont, Bell-Pear.*

Apples.

Apples. *Pear Apple*, *Belle-Bon*, the *William*, the *Summer Pearmain*, the *Lord Apple*, the *Winter Cheſnut*, the *Short Start*, the *Ruſſet Pippen*, the *Puffin*, the *Cole Apple*, the *Pippin*, the *Pomwater*, the *Golding*, the *John Apple*.

Services, *Bullis*, *Medlars*, *Arbutus*, *Wall-nuts*, *Small-nuts*, and the like.

Capricorn ♑, *or the* Goat.

DECEMBER.

THIS Month properly Vines may be planted; prune and faſten Wall-fruit; thin the over-ſpreading Branches of Standard, though you may ſpare them till *February*; prepare good Stocks for grafting; ſow Pomace of the Cyder-preſſings to raiſe Nurſeries; you may ſet any ſorts of Stones or Kernels; refreſh your Autumn Fruit, leſt it taint; ſeed your weak Stocks, open the Windows of your Fruit-lofts in a fair day.

This whole Month you may continue to tench the Ground, and dung it, preparing thereby for Borders to ſet paliſado'd or Wall-fruit Trees.

In this Month (or you may defer it till *January*) cut off or prune well the Vine-ſhoots to the Root, only ſave two or three of the beſt Shoots, with three or four Eyes of young Wood: Set up Traps to deſtroy Vermin, that they deſtroy not your Nurſery-ſeed, or the Roots of your tender Plants.

Keep cloſe the Doors and Windows of your Conſervatory, ſo matted that the piercing Air cannot enter to injure your choice Greens; and if the Weather be extream, you muſt have a Stove or Charcoal Fire in it in the manner as ſhall be directed hereafter; but not frequenlty uſe it any more than Neceſſity requires.

Take Bay-berries that are dropping ripe, and ſet them, cover warm the Pipes and Cocks of your Fountains, if you have

have any in your Grounds, with much ſoiled Horſe-litter, leſt they are flawed and cracked by the Violence of the Froſt, and put you to much Charge for want of timely Care to prevent it.

Fruits in Seaſon, prime, and ſtill remaining ſound.

Pears. The *Spindle-pear*, the *Squib-pear*, the *Stople-pear white and Red*, the *French-warden*, the *Dionery*, the *Virgin*, *Gaſcoin*, *Bargomont*, the *Deadmans-pear*, the *Scarlet-pear*, the *Rowling-pear*.

Apples. The *Ruſſeting*, *Leather-coat*, *Winter Red*, *Catshead*, *Cheſnut Apple*, *Great-belly*, *Pippin*, *Pearmain*, &c.

The beſt and ſafeſt Way to gather Summer and Winter Fruit for keeping; and how to order them for that purpoſe.

IF you deſign to keep Cherries for ſundry Uſes, eſpecially in Preſerving, great Care muſt be taken in gathering of them,

To do this, it is moſt proper to have a Ladder with a Bearer or Crutch of light Timber, that it may ſtand as it were of it ſelf, without preſſing on the *Boughs* to indanger their breaking, or the bruſing of the Fruit, which may conveniently be removed to all parts: gather by the Stalk, without ſqueezing the Cherry with any part of your hand, and put them gently into your Cherry-pot or *Basket*, hanging by a Hook on ſome convenient *Bough* well within yor reach, taking care to break no *Stalk* but what the ripe Fruit hangs on; lay them gently in, and pour them gently into your Receiver below with as much eaſe as you can.

This kind of Fruit is beſt carried in broad *Baskets* like *Sieves*, with a ſmooth yielding Bottom; If you carry them by Water, let not the *Sieves* be full, leſt ſetting one upon another you bruiſe and ſpoil them; but if in Carts or

Horſe-back, well line the Bottom or Sides of the Sieves with Fern, or ſuch other cool Vegitable, to keep them from bruſing, and likewiſe to prevent their ſweating.

To gather and order other Stone-fruit.

When you are to gather Nectrines, Apricocks, Peaches, Damſens, Pear-Plums, Bullis, and the like, of ſeveral kinds, and they ſeem not to be ripe at once, on one Tree, ſtay not for all of them at once, but cull out thoſe that are, and wait for the ripening of the reſt, unleſs you perceive they have received their full Subſtance, and the Trees can properly yield them no more than in a fair Day when the Sun ſucketh up the Dew. Set up your Ladder as before, and gather them with a tender hand without ſqueezing or bruiſing; place in your Basket, or broad Pannier, Nettles, and lay them in gently, and ſo let them ſtand covered on the Top with Nettles alſo, and this Weed will be a great means to haſten the ripening of thoſe that are not yet attained to it.

To gather Pears the beſt way

In doing this, obſerve two things.

1. If you gather them for your own ſpending, and would have them keep, gather them as ſoon as they change, and are, as ſome call it, half ripe, and no more; letting the reſt that are not come to this perfection hang till they change likewiſe; and then gather them; and ſo they will ripen the more kindly, and not, by many degrees, be ſubject to rot ſo ſoon as you let them be full ripe on the Tree.

2. If you deſign to tranſport them far, either by Water or Land, then pluck a Pear, cut it in the middle, and if at the Core yo find a large hollow ſpace, then gather the reſt, and Pack them gently in ſuch Baskets or Hampers as you deſign ro carry or tranſport them in, laying clean Wheat-Straw to ſecure them from bruſing; for if they be gathered

gathered too ſoon, this kind of Fruit will ſhrink and wither; or being too ripe, unleſs very hard Pears, they will be ſubject to rot ſooner than ordinary: Lay them in your Loft on Wheat-Straw.

To gather and order Apples in the beſt manner.

To know when your Summer Apples are haſting to a Ripeneſs, obſerve the Birds pecking at them, and with a ſhake many will fall; or if of thoſe you gather, the Kernels rattle in them, theſe are ſigns of Ripeneſs.

Gather theſe in a fair Sun-ſhiney day, and uſe them in all things as the Pear, for they will not be laſting in keeping, yet that they may be fair, and remain a long while, have a care of bruiſing them in gathering.

Winter Apples are for a long Duration; gather them in a fair Sun-ſhiny or dry day, when all the moiſture are off from them and the Leaves, for the leaſt Wet will ſubject them to Heat, Sweat, and Rot, when layed in heaps in your Fruit-loft; when you have ſet up your Ladder, not preſſing on the Tree, draw thoſe Boughs gently to you that are ſomewhat out of your reach with a hooked Stick; gather them with a gentle hand, rather by the Stalks than griping, and put them leiſurely into your Basket, hanging on the Ladder, or on a convenient *Bough* by a Hook; and when you empty, do it not roughly, leſt bruiſes, or their own Stalks pricking them, cauſe them to rot: gather them clean from Leaves or *Brunts*, becauſe the one mingled with them, heats, and ſubjects the Fruit to rot; and the other hurts the Tree, and hinders it much from breeding the next year, as being the *Buds* that would produce new Fruit. As for the Fallings that are ſhaken down by the Wind, or other Accidents, if upon ſoft Graſs, they may be ſorted by themſelves, and laid up; but if much bruiſed, immediately make Cyder of them, for they will not keep.

Pack your Apples in Wheat or Rye-ſtraw, in Maunds or Baskets, lined with the ſame, and ſo you may fit them for removing at any time, or preſerve them from the Injuries of the Froſt, and make them keep ſound a long time.

Gather them without the Stalk, becauſe with it they will ſooneſt corrupt and rot at that place, laying ſweet Straw between every Layer of Apples, and between the ſeveral ſorts of them, if more than one be in a *Basket* or Maund.

To gather and ſecure Quinces *from rotting*, &c.

Gather theſe in a dry day, when the Moiſture is off the Trees and Fruit: pluck them gently from the Stalks, and keep them in clean Wheat-ſtraw, laid or pack'd as thin as may be: Separate them a good diſtance from other Fruit, becauſe their Scent is offenſive to it: you may pack them in dry Caſks, but ſo as Air may come at them, for it is a great Preſerver of them: all Dampneſs makes them mouldy, and rot: when you pack them, lay Layings of Straw between them, and ſuch as lie looſe in your Fruit-Lofts turn them often.

To gather and keep Medlars *and* Services.

The Medlar muſt be plucked gently before it be ripe, for it will ſoon grow ripe of it ſelf when off the Tree: lay them on heaps in your Fruit-Loft on dry Straw, often turning or ſhifting them. Let them not lie too thick one on another; and if you pack them let it be in ſieves or dry Casks, laying ſmall ſhavings or dry Straw between them; then cover them with a woollen Cloth, and lay a Board on them to preſs them down with Weights; ſo being brought unto a Ferment, they will ripen kindly; and take thoſe away that ripen firſt, and place them by themſelves; for if they be ſuffered to lie with the hard ones till they are ripe, they will grow mouldy; and ſo do till they are all ripe.

As for Services, you need no more than gather them before they are ripe, Stalks and all, tye them up in little Bunches and hang them on Lines in an airy yet warm place, and they will kindly ripen.

Of

Of the Fruit-Loft, *Stowing and Managing Fruit for keeping.*

IF you are to carry Fruit far by Land or by Water, do it not in hard frosty Weather nor in the Extream Heat of the Summer, nor in the Month of *March* when the Winds are sharp and high.

Winter-fruit must neither lye too close nor too open too hot nor too cold, free from all offensive Smells; for the Fruit will be apt to atrract them, and taint.

A low Room or Cellar that is clean and sweet, either paved or boarded, but not too close, I hold best to lay or shift your Winter-fruit into at *Christmas* if it be open Weather, and so let them continue till *March*.

Then a Room that is ceiled over-head and from the Ground, will do very well from *March* till *May*; and from thence till *Michaelmas* a Cellar is very proper: keep them in all places from moist or sweating Walls, and from dust or any other thing that is offensive,

There are some sorts of Fruit that rarely can be kept beyond, *Allhollandtide*, and these must be laid by themselves, then those that will last till *Christmas* by themselves, and those that last till *Shrovetide* by themselves, and *Pearmains*, *Pippins*, *John Apples* and *Winter Russetings*, that will last all the year, by themselves: pick out the specked or rotten ones, lest they corrupt the rest: you need not turn the most lasting Apples till a weak before *Christmas*, unless you have mixed them with others of a riper kind, or that the Fallings be amongst them, or much of the first Straw left amongst them. The next proper time to turn them is *Shrovetide*, and then once a Month till *Whitsuntide*, and always in turning lay your Heaps lower and lower, and the Straw very thin, but handle them at no time in any great Frost, except they be in a close warm Cellar. All Fruit, at every Thaw, are consequently moist, and must not for some time be touched, unless such as you take for present use; forbear them likewise during great Rains, but at these times it may be proper to set open your doors and windows, to let in the free Air, at Nine in the Forenoonin Winter, and at Six in Summer, but not at all in *March*.

To make Curious, Pleaſant, Wholeſome Liquors, and Wines of divers Engliſh Fruits, growing in *Orchards* and *Gardens*.

To make Cider.

TAke the Apples you beſt fancy, or the beſt your Orchard yields, proper to this uſe, *viz.* Golden Pippins, Pippins, Redſtreak, or Pearmains, when they are indifferent Ripe, which you may try by ſhaking of the Tree, and their eaſy falling thereupon: and if you have no Mill to grind them, beat with a wooden Beater, very weighty, in a wooden Through, or Tub, well fixed and bedded in the Earth, to prevent any hollowneſs at the bottom, till they are become very ſmall; put in a little Sugar, or new Wort, to make them beat the eaſier; and when they are Maſhed ſufficiently, put them into a hair Bag, filling it about three quarters full; put it into a Preſs of equal wideneſs, well fixed, and upon it a ſtrong Plank, then bring down the skreen, or ſpindle upon it, directly in the middle, with an iron Crow, aud preſs it by turning gradually, till the Apples are ſquezed dry, having your receiver to take the Liquor as it runs through a Foſſet fixed in the Preſs.

This done, ſtrain it through a courſe linnen-cloth into a Cask; put to each Gallon an Ounce of Loaf-Sugar, and bung it up cloſe for 24 Hours, in which time it will ferment, and be ready to work at that time: mix a little fine Flower and Honey together, as big as a Pullet's Egg; ſet the Cask on a ſtand, where you intend it ſhall continue,

nue, and put it in, and then let it work; which done and well ſettled; draw it from the Lees, and bottle it up, or for want of Bottles, into another Cask, rinſed with Water wherein a little ſweet Margorum has been boiled, and it will prove excellent Cyder.

You may make a ſmaller ſort, or a good cooling ſort of Drink, by ſteeping the preſſings in Water two or three Days, often ſtirring them, and then preſſing them as before.

You may make a good ſort of Cyder of Codlings, in the ſame manner, but let them not be over ripe when you gather them; wind-falls (preſently uſed) will do as well as the beſt.

Pery, *the beſt way to make it.*

TAke Pears that are haſting towards ripening, but have not attained to it; of ſuch ſorts as beſt pleaſes you, as Windſor-pears, White and Red Catharines, Orange-pears, or ſuch as are pleaſant taſted; take off the ſtalks, cut them in four parts, and pour ſcalding hot Water to them, wherein ſome ſliced Pears have been boiled; let them ſteep 24 Hours, then draw the Water off and preſerve it.

This done beat the Pears, as you did the Apples, and preſs them in your Preſs, in like manner ſtrain the Liquor you receive, and put it into a Cask, and into the Cask hang a Bag of maſhed Raſins of the Sun, and a little beaten Mace, for five or ſix days; and when the Pery has frothed and purged, by putting a little warm new Ale-yeſt on the top of it, let it ſettle, and draw it off in Bottles, for this ſort of Liquor keeps much better ſo, than in any Cask; and ſo when ripe, which will be in five or ſix Weeks, it will prove an exceeding pleaſant and wholſome Liquor.

Mix the preſſings with the Water you drew off, and they will make another good ſort of Pery, though weaker; and not ſo well to keep long.

To make Wine *of* Grapes.

WHen Ripening-time comes, take away the moſt ſhading Leaves of the Vines, and let the Sun have full power on the Cluſters for two or three Days; then in a dry Day pick off thoſe Grapes that are the ripeſt, letting the reſt hang on the ſtalks to ripen kindly; afterwards bruiſe aud preſs them in a Fat or Preſs made for that purpoſe, in a fine Canvas-bag, but not ſo violent hard to break the Stones if you can avoid it, for they will give the Wine a bad Taſte; then ſtrain it well, and let it ſertle on the Lees in ſuch a Caſk as you may draw it off without diſturbing the Bottom or Settlings; then ſeaſon a Cask well, and dry it with a lighted Rag that has been dipped in Brimſtone, faſtened to the end of a Stick, and held in the Cask: then air it well abroad, and put the Wine into it and ſtop it up cloſe 44 hours, then give it a venting or purging hole with a Gimlet, and after a day or two ſtop that, and let it continue in the Cask or Bottle, and it will prove as good in two Months or ten Weeks as any *French* Wine.

To make Wine of Cherries.

TAke away the *Stalks* and *Stones* of your Cherries, and bruiſe them with a round woodden Ladle or your hands very clean waſh'd, and when they have ſtood about 25 hours, and fermented, make a Rag of two clean Napkins or other fine Linnen, and holding it over a great earthen Crock, or a woodden Veſſel, pour the pulp and juice into it, and hang the Rag over the Veſſel, that as much as will may voluntarily drain; pour that out, and then preſs out the reſt and ſtrain it, then let it ſtand a while, and ſcum off what Froth ariſes: after that, pour it off by Inclination, and put it up into your Cask ſweet and well ſeaſon'd, adding a quarter of a pound of Loaf-Sugar to a Pottle or two quarts, and it will deepen the Colour; and when it has fermented, ſettled, and grown

fine

fine, draw it off into Bottles, tying them over with Leather when corked, to keep the Corks tight, and the ſtrength from flying out, and in 10 or 12 days it will be excellent cooling Wine, but the longer the better.

To make a good Wine of Currants.

PIck the Currants, when they are full and ripe, clean from the *Stalks*, put them into an earthen Veſſel, and pour on them hot Water, a quart to a gallon of Currants, bruiſe them well together, and let them ſtand and ferment; then after covering cloſe about 12 hours, ſtrain them as the Cherries: put the Liquor up into a Cask, put to it a little new Ale Yeaſt, two or three ſpoonfuls; and in other things, in all reſpects as the Cherry-wine: and when it has purg'd and well ſettled, bottle it up.

To make excellent Goosberry-Wine.

TAke the ripeſt Gooſberries, deprive them of the ſtalk and bloſſom, and pour to a gallon a quart of hot Water wherein a ſlic'd Quince has been boil'd, and ſome of the Goosberries; cover them 24 hours in a very cloſe Veſſel, then bruiſe them with the Water, and preſs out the liquid part by degrees, ſo that the *Stones* may not be broken: then to a gallon put a pound of Loaf-ſugar, and when there is a good Settlement in an earthen Jar or other Veſſel cloſe ſtopt, draw it off into Bottles, and it will keep good all the Summer and Winter.

To make Rasberry-Wine.

TAke the Raſberries clear from the *Stalk*, to a gallon put a pottle of White-wine, and let them infuſe in an earthen Veſſel two or three days cloſe covered; then bruiſe the Berries in the Wine, and through a fine linnen Bag ſtrain, and gently by degrees ſqueze out the liquid part: let it gently ſimper over a ver moderate Fire, or place a Stein in which it is, on hot Wood-aſhes or Embers, ſcum

ſcum off the Froth, or what elſe ariſes, ſtrain it again, and with a quarter of a pound of Loaf-Sugar to a gallon, let it ſettle; then in half a Pint of *White-wine* boil about an Ounce of well ſcented Cinamon, and two or three blades of Mace, and put the Wine ſtrained from the Spices unto it, and Bottle it up, and ſo it will prove an excellent Drink and Cordial.

To make Mulberry-Wine.

TAke *Mulberries* juſt growing to be Ripe, that is, when they are changing from Red to Black, to a gallon put a quart of *Rheniſh-Wine*, let them infuſe in a cloſe Veſſel 40 hours, and then in all reſpects uſe them as the Raſberries: and it will be a great Cooler in hot Weather, and a Cordial in hot Diſeaſes. If the Liquid be too thick, or encline to roping at any time, even when you drink it, you may add more Wine, as beſt ſuits your Palate, and ſo you will find it anſwer your Coſt and Labour.

To make Wine of Services.

THis, though not uſual, is very Pleaſant and Cordial; and to make it, Take the *Services* from the Stalks, when they begin to be ſoft, bruiſe them with your hands that you may not break the Stones, infuſe them in warm Sherry, a gallon of them in two quarts, and as much clear ſmall Beer, then ſtrain, and preſs out the Liquid part, fine it, and put Powder of white Sugar-candy, a quarter of a pound to a Gallon, and bottle it up for uſe.

Thus having gone through whatever I conceive material to be practiſed for Advantage and Improvement in an Orchard, *&c.* I ſhall proceed to the like in the Delicacies of *Gardening*, as to what relates to Profit and Pleaſure: which will be my ſuceeeding Taſk in ſuch a degree, that nothing in *Print* has hitherto come near it by many degrees.

OF

OF GARDENING:

And First of the Kitchen-GARDEN.

What is neceſſary to be done and obſerved therein, for Setting, Sowing, Rearing, and Bringing to Perfection *Seeds*, *Herbs*, *Plants*, *Roots*, &c.

CHAP. I.

Of the Soil, Site, and Form of a Plat of Ground, ſuitable to be Improved for a Kitchin Ground.

THE main thing in this, as in the former, is to find out a fitting Plat of Ground; and if it be not Fertile of it ſelf, ſo to cultivate and manure it, as it may anſwer your Expectati-

ons, and in this especially, at first there must be a great care taken, or you may bestow much labour and cost to little purpose.

The Soil of an Orchard and Garden may be said only to differ in this, that the Soil of the latter must be somewhat dryer than the former, because Herbs and Flowers being mostly more tender than Trees, cannot well endure too much Moisture or Drought in such excessive measures as Trees will do; and therefore choosing a moderate dry Soil, if Drought come, it is easier remedied than to take away Wetness that infests the Ground from Springs or the lowness of its lying, whereby it receives and keeps long the Rain-water.

The Soil of your Garden must be plain and well levelled at every Square, to be cast into the fittest Form; and the Reason is, the Garden-product wanting such Helps as should stay the Water, which an Orchard hath, and the Roots of Herbs being mellow or loose, is soon either washed away, or lose their Vigour by too much washing and moisture.

Again, if a Garden-soil be not clear of Weeds, especially of Knot-grass, it will never produce any thing kindly; and as the Richness or Barrenness of the Soil appears to produce, so manure less or more, at first digging it up a full Spit or something more, and trenching in the Dung; so that upon the falling of Showers it may soak indifferently alike to fertilize the whole Mass, or such Plats as your particular Materials require: And to keep down the Weeds, sow Ashes mingled with a little slack'd Lime, which will also destroy Worms and other Insects that infest Walks, Allies, Borders, devouring the Seed in the Earth, or the tender Roots or Leaves of Plants when sprung up. This must be done in *October* or *November*, that all things may be well prepared against the Spring, having your Tools and Instruments always in a Readiness, that no Occasion may be omitted to facilitate the Work in its proper Season.

As for the Site of your Garden, it may be the same with that of your Orchard, seeing they both tend to one main end, of Profit and Pleasure; however, the leveller it lies, the

the more commodiously it produces. It must not be much exposed to bleak Winds, for there are many tender Herbs, Flowers, and Plants, necessary to be sowed, set, or planted, which will not live if that be admitted, and few will well prosper; and therefore the Garden-plat must be well fenced and secured from the North and North-east Winds, especially with high Walls or good Quicksets, well lined and thickned with Shrubs at the bottom, not only to keep out the Cold, but Cats, Dogs, Hares, Conies, and other things that greatly annoy Gardens, especially in their first propagating, by breaking or spoiling the tender Plants or Flowers; as likewise do Poultry, which must not be permitted to enter.

Let your Garden-plat be designed, as near as you can in a good wholesome Air, not near any Fenny or Marshy places, or any other whence Damps, Foggs, or Stenches may arise, or blasting infectious Airs, to blite or poison the Plants, Herbs, or Flowers.

As for the Form of the whole Plat of Ground, the Square is accounted most commodious; next that the Oval, then Oct-angular; but here I can set no general Rule, because every Ground cannot be accordingly proportioned, and therefore it must be done as the Conveniency will admit; but as for special Forms, in the lesser Gardens, they are divided into many, and particularly Squares; and of these Knots, and other Fancies, there are as many Devices as the Gardeners Invention will admit of; for which the Skilful are to be commended in bringing with them Boards nailed to Stakes driven well in the Ground into various curious Figures, or to do it naturally by setting of *Box*, *Hyssop*, *Privet*, *Marjorum*, *Savory*, *Lavender*, *Draff*, *Rosemary*, or the like, in various Circling, Intwining, or Mazy Forms; so that Herbs, Flowers, and curiours Greens, may grow in their proper order Exceeding delightful to the Eye. These may be made of green Turf planted with double Dazies or Violets, made up with Brick, Tile, Trotter Bones, or the like; but they are best raised with Boards: And indeed in Knots there are great Varieties, as, the Diamond-squares, or Ground Plat; for Knots, the Cinquefoil, or many mazy Branches like the Leaves of

of Cinquefoil; the Croſs-bow, or four Bendings from the out-ſides of the Square, like the heads or bendings of Croſs-bows, with a Diamond and a Square at the midſt of it, and other Flouriſhes to fill up the Vacancies of the Angles and Bends; the Interwoven, or Knot-flouriſhed Diamond; The Oval; the Maze, or Labyrinth; and many more, which in words cannot be well expreſſed, but rather require Figures, being far more obvious to the Eye than to the Ear, and of which I ſhall have more occaſion to peak when I come to treat of choice Flowers, &c. And therefore at preſent I ſhall proceed to other Matters.

Further Directions for the well-ordering this kind of Garden in many material Particulars: In its Sight, and furniſhing it with Herbs, Plants, &c.

AS for the Quantity of a Plat of Ground to make a ſuitable Garden, there can be no particular Rules given, but every one may take ſuch a proportion of Ground as conveniency will admit: but let me caution all, not to undertake more than can be well looked after with hands enough, for the well Management of things in their proper Seaſons; for a ſmall Plat of Ground well ordered, turns to greater Advantage than a large one neglected, or that upon ſundry Occaſions cannot be ſo well compaſſed in due time: for if the Weeds get the Maſtery for want of hands to rid them, it will not be eaſie to root them out: alſo watering a large Garden in droughty Weather, requires much time and pains; and therefore my Opinion is, that one of a moderate quantity of good Ground is to be preferred, and may produce a Sufficiency of Herbs and Roots for uſe, and a Supply for the Market. But to come nearer to the intended purpoſe.

Herbs are of two ſorts, one for Scent and pleaſant Proſpect, the other for Food; and therefore it is proper they be

be ſowed or planted ſeparate, and not too much mingled together, to hinder each others growth by the Greater's over-topping and ſhadowing the leſſer: and therefore the Garden for Flowers and curious Herbs ought to be ſeparated from the *Kitchin-Garden* by ſome diſtinction (tho' one Plat of Ground may contain them both) becauſe your Garden-Flowers will not only ſuffer Diſgrace, but be annoyed, if among them you ſow Onions, Lettice Carrots, Parſnips, and the like, which drawn in their due Seaſon, muſt moreover leave Roughneſs and Deformity on the Earth, and if not ſet at convenient Diſtances, take up the Roots of the Flowers with them, and make a Confuſion and Diſorder where Order and Comlineſs ſhould be: beſides, the times of Setting and Ordering them are various, and the Ground being much ſtirred for the Planting the one, injures the other; Cabbages, Colliflowers, Colworts, and the like, making great Shadows to keep out the Sunbeams: Aſparagus, and the like, runs its Root much ſpreading, which drawing up, brings away with it thoſe leſſer Plants and Flowers it has undermined or entangled: and ſo many other things which in their fading time are to be drawn, and others planted in their ſteads. And in the *Kitchin-Garden* you need not be at the trouble to raiſe your Beds ſo high as in the *Summer-Garden*, yet it is requiſite you leave Alleys to go between, for the Advantage of Weeding, and gathering what is neceſſary in due Seaſon, without treading on, or any ways bruiſing what remains, for theſe kind of Herbs and Roots will go deeper into the Ground, as requiring more wet than the other, and will better endure it: yet here you muſt obſerve to place your Herbs of the biggeſt growth by themſelves, that all may have a proportion of the Sun's Heat, and the freeneſs of the Air, to make them thrive, and come kindly on for uſe, ſetting the biggeſt in the out-parts of Squares, or Borders, and the loweſt in the middle.

The ſeveral Growths of Herbs and Plants diſtinguiſhed, to know the better how to place them.

THough Garden Herbs, Flowers, &c. are various and very numerous, yet in ſome meaſure they may be divided into two ſorts; and briefly thus:

Of the Talleſt Growth are,

Angelica, Fennel, Tanſie, Holly-hocks, Elecampane, Loveage, Succory, Lilies, French Poppy, Endine, French Mallows, Clary, and ſuch like.

Of the Middle Growth are,

Alexander, Cardus Benedictus, Langdibief, Oculus Chriſti, Aniſeeds, Coriander, Featherfew, Wall-flowers, Gilliflowers, Bugloſs, Parſley, Marigolds, Beets, Borage, Lavender, Camfry, and the like.

Of the Smaller Growth are,

Tanſie, Hearts-eaſe, Marjorum, Savory, Leeks, Chives, Chibbals, Liquorice, Strawberries, Hyſop, Peniroyal, Scurvygraſs, Time, Wood-ſorrel, and many others, too tedious here to enumerate, and therefore I have given theſe as a Taſte, and many others will follow in their due place.

In the moſt Sunny places of your Garden place the tendereſt Plants, or ſuch as you would have very forward; obſerving to keep them as warm as their Nature requires, either with Soil or Covering; when ſharp Winds are abroad, the Weather is nipping, or that Blites or Blaſts are expected.

Sundry

Sundry ſorts of uſeful Herbs, their Encreaſe, well-Ordering, and Preſerving, &c.

IT will now be convenient that I give Inſtructions for the well-Ordering and Renewing Herbs, &c. proper for the Kitchin-Garden. And of theſe in order.

Angelica is renewed, with the Seed which it bears in plenty, the ſecond Year, and then fades. You may remove the Roots the firſt Year: And in this manner you may uſe *Alexanders*.

Aniſeeds make their growth the firſt Year, and bear much Seed, by which they muſt be renewed the next: And alſo *Coriander*.

Borrage and *Bugloſs* are wholſome Pot-herbs, and very cordial Herbs otherwiſe uſed: They are alſo renewed by Seed.

Camomile will eaſily grow, being ſet of divided Roots on Banks not too moiſt; and the more it is preſſed, the better it will thrive.

Chibals, or *Chives*, part in the Root like *Lilies*, and muſt be renewed by tranſplanting the ſmaller Roots every 3d or 4th Year.

Clary is produced of the Seed, and ſeeds every ſecond Year.

Coaſt-root parted may be ſet in *March*, and then it will bear the 2d Year.

Elecampane and *Lovage* are long laſting; they ſeed yearly, and in tranſplanting you may divide the Roots.

Endive, *Succory*, and *Fennel*, divide their Roots, and you may remove them before they put forth their Shanks.

Featherfew encreaſes by the ſhedding its Seed, without ſowing.

Hyſop may be ſet by Slips or young Roots, and is long laſting, growing indifferently in moſt grounds.

Leeks ſeed the ſecond Year unremoved, yet, unleſs you then remove them, they die.

La-

Lavender Spike is proper to be removed every ſeven or eight Years: Slips twined of theſe, as alſo *Hyſop* and *Sage*, take Root, if ſet warm, at *Michaelmas*. *White Lavender* muſt be ſooner removed or tranſplanted.

Lettice ſeeds the firſt Year, and dies; yet you may tranſplant them for Winter-Lettice, and prevent their running to Seed.

Mallows, French or Jagged, ſeed the firſt or ſecond Year. Sow them in *March*.

Marigolds are uſually produced of Seeds, and you may tranſplant them when two Inches grown.

Oculus Chriſti ſeeds and dies the firſt Year.

Parſley is ſown of Seed the firſt Year, and ſeeds the ſecond.

Penyroyal or *Pudding-graſs* laſts long, ſpreading duly new Roots, which may be divided into multitudes, and removed, and is an excellent Pot-herb.

Roſemary may be improved by Seed, or ſet in ſlips, immediately after *Lammas-tide*, in a moiſt good Earth.

Rue or *Herb of Grace*, is an excellent Preſerver of Health, as alſo *Carduus*; this will grow of Slips.

Saffron is proper for this Garden, as being a great Cordial at need. Remove the Roots every three Years: it flowers at *Michaelmas*, when the Chives of *Saffron* muſt be gathered.

Sage may be kept from ſeeding, by cutting the aſpiring tops; then it will ſpread, encreaſe in Leaves and Sprouting.

Savory ſeeds the firſt Year, and dies.

Sweet Sicily is either to be ſown of Seeds, or the dividing of Roots; and tranſplanting, it laſts long.

Thyme may be encreaſed either of Slips, Roots, or Seeds; and if you let it not run to Seed, which you may prevent by topping, it will laſt 3 or 4 Years at leaſt.

Sweet Marjorum is produced beſt by Seeds, but not laſting; ſeeding and dying the firſt Year moſtly.

Charvel is improved of Seed, and will continue ſome time.

Tanſy, or *Garden-Mint*, are eaſily propagated by Seeds or divided Roots, and will flouriſh and continue a long time.

time. And though there are others I might ſet down, let this ſuffice as a ſufficient Store for this kind of Garden.

Rules in general for ordering Herbs, &c.

IN ſetting Herbs, ever obſerve to leave the Tops no more than a handful above the ground, and the Roots a foot under the Earth.

Twine the Roots of Herbs you ſet, unleſs too brittle. Obſerve always to ſow dry, and ſet moiſt.

Set Slips without Shanks at any time except very hot Weather, as about *Midſummer*, and in hard Frofts: and prevent ſuch from ſeeding as you would have continue long, for that weakens and decays the Root by drawing the Heat from it.

Gather Herbs when the Sap is full in the top of them.

Place *Pennyroyal*, *Camomile*, *Daſies*, &c. on Banks.

Artichoaks, *Cabages*, *Parſnipt*, *Carrots*, *Saffron*, *Skirt-roots*, *Onions*, *Colliflowers*, *Colworts*, *Savoys*, &c. require whole Plats of ground for their better thriving; though, ſet at diſtance, they may be interlined with other things of low growth. Gather all your Seeds ripe and dry, and lay not heaps of Dung to the Roots of Herbs, leſt the Over-rankneſs burn them up.

Set Herbs and Plants diſtant according to the gratneſs or ſmallneſs of them.

Such Herbs as you intend to gather for drying to keep for Uſe all the Winter, do it about *Lammas-tide*: dry them in the Shade, that the Sun draw not out their Vertue, but in a clear Air, and brezy Wind, that no Muſtineſs may taint them; then on Lines hang the Bundles pretty thin croſs a Room where uſually there is a Fire made in the Winter.

Thus far having directed you in what is moſt material for the furniſhing and ordering the *Kitchen-Garden*, as to Herbs, &c. I ſhall now ſhew you what is proper to be done relating to Roots and other things, not, or but very lightly, touched on.

of

Of Roots proper for the Kitchin-Garden, *their well-Ordering and Improvement.*

ROots are one of the main things to be conſidered in a *Kitching-Garden*; and the chief of theſe for Sweetneſs and good Nouriſhment is the.

Parſnip. This is proper to be ſown in the Spring, in rich and well ſtirr'd mellow Soil that is deep dug, ſo that their Roots, with little Interruption, may deſcend, and grow in compaſs: And when you perceive they are grown to ſome Bigneſs, tread down the tops, that the Roots may grow the larger. In the Winter-ſeaſon, when you take them out of the ground, beware of cutting them: Take off the Mould clean; and if you are to keep them, you may put them in Sand, which will preſerve them a long time: The faireſt you may let go to Seed to ſupply another Crop, trenching and mellowing the ground in which you ſow them, to keep them as much as may be from Wet.

The *Skirt-root* is a very ſweet Root, much nouriſhing, and provocative: It is well raiſed in a light and fat Mould, which may be done of Slips planted in Rows, or Ranges in the Spring-time, about half a foot diſtance. In Winter, when you take up the Roots, it will not be amiſs that you lay the Tops in the Earth till the Spring, for your further Encreaſe.

Radiſhes are eaſily produced of Seed, yet require a good black mellow Mould, that they may grow large and deep, and ſuch Ground as no Soakings or Spewings of Water are in, to rot or ſpoil them.

Potatoes, in good fat Garden-mould thrive amain, and if the Roots be accidentally cut with a Spade, or otherwiſe, each part of it will grow, and recovering the Wound, turn a perfect Root. And ſo little Care they require, when once well taken in the Ground, that they can hadly be got out.

Jeruſa-

Jeruſalem Artichoaks are ſomewhat of the Nature of *Potates*, but more ſoft and flathey when boiled, and will grow as *Potatoes* in any good Mould, and continue without renewing for many years; and to propagate theſe, ſet them with a Stick, the growing End upward.

Onions are neceſſary for Sallets or (ſhread with Pot-herbs) Broth, Sawces or divers others Uſes. They beſt thrive, in a fat warm Soil, and are proper to be ſown in *March* or the beginning of *April*; for if ſown ſooner, they muſt be covered at firſt to keep them from the Chills of Extream cold; and where they grow very thick, they muſt be drawn whilſt young, for the Uſe of the Kitchen, or be tranſplanted; and when they are grown to a reaſonable Bigneſs, you may tred down the Spindles or Stalks, that the Root may yet grow bigger. They proſper well when ſown with Bay-ſalt, and are fit to be drawn the Latter end of *Auguſt* in a dry ſeaſon; and being rubbed clean, tyed in Bunches, and hung up in a moderate dry Out-houſe, or laid thin on Straw, that ſo being well dryed they may be made up in Bundels or Ropes, or diſpoſed of by Meaſure, as the Cuſtom for Sale is; ſome of the largeſt you may let ſtand for Seed, to gain a freſh Supply the next Seaſon.

Garlick is a very uſeful Root in many caſes, but moſt Phyſical. In any rich ground it proſpers with little more regard than ſowing or ſetting taken of it. It produces in a little time a wonderful Encreaſe, and deſpiſes the Injury of Weather above all Roots: and if the Tops be kept down, the Roots will grow much the larger.

Turnips, though uſually growing in the Field, yet proſper beſt in a good Garden ſoil, being propagated from the Seed; and when they come up, which may be earlier or later, as you ſow them, they muſt be howed, and kept pretty thin, the better to propagate. Sow a little ſlacked Lime with the Seeds, to keep the Inſects from deſtroying them on the Ground, or to prevent worm-eaten Roots; or if the Caterpiller, Slug, or Snale, take the new-ſprung Plants, do the like upon them, and a few Showers will bring them up apace. When you draw them, leave the largeſt for Seed.

Beans

Beans, Peaſe, Artichoaks, Aſparagus, Cabages, Colliflowers, Savoys, Letice, &c. to order and improve.

Beans are proper to the *Kitching-Garden*: ſet them in diſtant Rows in the outmoſt parts of it with a ſetting ſtick. They thrive beſt in rich ſtiff Land, and are to be put in, to make them forward and large, about five or ſix inches in the ground, between St. *Andrew*'s Day and *Chriſtmas*, obſerving to do it at the Wane of the Moon, eſpecially in an open Winter; but if the Froſt comes hard after your *Beans* are ſpired, it will go near to deſtroy them, or ſtint their growth when come up: and therefore if you apprehend this Danger, you may delay your ſetting them till *Candlemas*. Set them at an equal diſtance one from another by a Line, that they may have room to grow up without encumbering each other, and the Air paſs more freely between them; as alſo the Sun's warm Beams to mature them. Range them for a better conveniency of the Sun, from South or North; and between the Ranges, for the better Improvment of the ground, you may ſow Carrots, Lettice, Beets or the like.

To make *Beans* grow well, if you ſow them in the Spring, ſteep them in water wherein Cow-dung and the Dregs of Oil have been well mixed: When they firſt put hoe the Earth, or refreſh the tender Stalks, and cut up the Weeds that incumber them, when they have podded, cut of the Tops, which will make an Excellent diſh boiled and buttered; beſides, the Pods and *Beans* will be the larger, having the more Juyce to nouriſh them from the Root: ſtrip not off thoſe that are firſt ripe, for that wounds the Stalk and hinders growth of other Pods, but rather cut them off with a Knife.

Garden *Peaſe*, for Forwardneſs, Largeneſs, and Sweetneſs, above thoſe of the Field, are in great Eſteem; and of

of theſe there are ſeveral ſorts that may be ſown or ſet, ſome for Earlineſs, others for Largeneſs and Pleaſantneſs of Taſte, others for their Lateneſs, when the uſual ſort is out of Seaſon. The *Hotſpurs* become the ſooneſt ripe of all others from their time of ſowing: To theſe ſucceed the large White Peaſe; after them the large White Haſtings; and after them the large *Rounceval*: then later than theſe come thoſe called, from their Sweetneſs, Sugar-Peaſe, which in their Pods are much coveted by the Birds, and therefore muſt, as much as can, be kept from them.

As for the Ground theſe beſt thrive in, if you would have them large it muſt be a rich Mould; but they will prove more tender and ſweet in a warm ordinary Soil.

As for thoſe you deſign early, ſow them the latter End of *September* or Beginning of *October*, that ſo before the Froſt takes them they may get good Sprouting, and ſome Head; and if the Slugs or White Snales come upon them, ſcatter Lime on the Rills, and it will both deſtroy them, and keep the Roots warm from the Froſt.

If you would have a latter Crop of Peaſe, ſow them a little before *Midſummer*, after a Shower has fall'n, or the Earth be moiſt with the decending of the Dews: Lay them deeper then the former in your Rills, that the Sun may not too much take a way the Moiſture of the Earth from them: When they come up, draw the Earth to them with a Hoe, and keep the Alleys free from Weeds; and ſo do twice or thrice, till they have got a head and overcome the Weeds: and thus they will come to Perfection, and be fit for the Table in *September*. As for *Rouncevals*, you may ſet them with a Stick as you do Beans; and if you would have them grow high, crop off the Tops, which will make an excellent boil'd Sallet; and ſet ſome Buſhes or Sticks in the Rows or Intervails, that their Spines may take hold on, and the eaſier raiſe the weight of the Hawn from the Ground, that the Sun may ripen the Pods the better, and bring the Peaſe to a larger and fuller Perfection than otherwiſe, lying on the Ground, they would be. *French*, or *Kidney-beans*, are very neceſſary for furniſhing out the *Kitchen-Garden* with wholſome Food in the proper

Sea-

Season. These are to be set in a mellow Ground; set them with Setting-sticks, as other Beans; and when they spring up, set Wands with Snags or *Branches* to twist about, that they may rise and spread more to the Sun for ripening the Pods: if when they grow up in Summer the Weather be very dry, , water them, or the Stalks will pine for want of moisture, and not produce the desired Effect. The Snails are great annoyers of these *Beans*, and therefore whilst they are tender the must be looked well after, and cleared of them,

Artichoaks are greatly in Esteem for their good Taste, pleasant Nourishment, and their lasting a long Season, yet there is difficulty required in raising and bringing them to bear a full Largeness; but briefly take the following Directions.

Prepare the Ground very well you intend to raise the Plants in, mix it very deep with good mellow Dung, trench it well, and raise a little, laying it pretty light; then for Plants take the Slips that grow by the sides of the Roots of the old Stubs, which plant about the beginning of *April*, or sooner if the great Frosts are over; and you must take care to water them till they are firmly rooted, when kindly Rains fall, and the Season be very dry; plant them about four foot asunder, if in a Rich Ground, that they may spread, and their Heads be the larger: but if you Expect not large ones, by reason the *Soil* will not produce them, you may plant them nearer.

To preserve the Root for sending up new *Shoots*, when the Fruit is cut, leave the *Stalks* about four Inches from the Ground, raise the Earth lightly about them to keep them warm in the Winter, and afterward, covering them with Litter, *Straw*, or long Dung, yet not too close, to mouldy or rot them; and when the Winter is past, uncover them by little and little, at three different times, with about four days Intervail between, lest the Air coming too suddenly to them, Injure them, being as yet tender.

This done, dress, dig about them, and trim them very well, taking off the small *Slips* to transplant, not leaving about three of the strongest and most likely thriving to the foot of each Root for *Bearers*, and sopply the Roots as deep

deep as conveniently you can, with good fat Mould

Every fifth Year it is proper to renew the whole Plantation, becauſe too long ſtanding in one place, Impoveriſhes the Earth that it produces but ſmall Choaks; yet in good deep mellow Ground you may permit them to continue, if you ſee fit, till eight Years or longer.

Aſparagus makes another dainty Diſh, and is highly neceſſary to be planted in the Kitchen-Garden. This is raiſed of Seed, requiring a good fat Soil, and two Years growth may be tranſplanted into Beds.

Theſe Beds muſt be well prepared with Dung, firſt digging about two foot deep and four wide, made level at the bottom; and ſo with ſome of the Mould mix good rotten Dung, and fill them up, conſidering it will ſink: then at about two foot diſtance put in the Plants; and in ſuch a bed you may plant three or four Rows, and in time they will extend themſelves throughout the whole Bed.

Let them take good Root before you cut them, that the Shoots may grow as ſtrong and large and not be ſtunted or ſtubbed with unſeaſonable cutting: the ſmall ones you may leave, that the Roots may grow bigger, permitting thoſe that ſpring up at the end of the Seaſon to run to Seed, which will turn to good Advantage.

At the beginning of the Winter, when you have cut up the Stalks, cover the Beds four or five fingers thick with good Mould mixed with good new Horſe-dung, which will preſerve the Roots from the Froſt, and about the middle of *March*, if the hard Froſts are over, uncover the Beds, and ſpread good freſh Mould over them about two fingers thick, or ſomewhat more, and lay the Dung in the Allies, or ſome place near them, that it may rot, and be in a Readneſs to renew them when occaſion requires it.

If you take the *Aſparagus* Root about the beginning of *January*, and plant them in a hot Bed, with good defences from the Froſt, the Weather being open, and the Sun any thing warm, you may have Aſparagus at *Candlemas*; when you cut the Aſparagus, remove a little of the Earth from about the bottom, and cut as near the Root as you can; but beware you do not cut or wound thoſe that are

peeping up, or not yet appearing above the Earth.

Colliflowers take a due place in this Garden; and of theſe you may either ſow the *Seeds* in *Auguſt*, and carefully preſerve them from the Injuries of Winter, or you may raiſe them on your leaf Beds in the Spring, and remove the young Plants, when they have indifferent large Leafs, into good Ground prepared for the purpoſe: but the approved way is to dig ſmall pits, and fill them with good light Mould, and therein plant your Colliflowers, which you muſt take great care to water, eſpecially in dry Seaſons.

Cabages are another great Advantage, and theſe are of ſeveral Colours and Forms; though in this place I ſhall take notice of the ordinary Country Cabage only, and of others elſewhere.

Sow the *Seed* at any convenient time between *Midſummer* and *Michaelmas*, ſo that growing up whilſt the Weather is warm, it may gain ſtrength to defend it ſelf againſt the violence of the Winter, which is however many times too ſharp far them; or you may raiſe them on hot Beds in the Spring: Tranſplant them in *April* unto well ſtirred and good Rich Mould; and to have them large, it muſt be warm and light Soil, and they muſt daily be watered till they have taken good Root, though ordinary Ground well digged and manured will produce ſtore. The Seed you reſerve muſt be of the beſt Cabages, placed during the Winter low in the Ground; To preſerve them from the ſharp Winds and Froſts, cover them with earthen Pots and warm Soil over the Pots; and when the Spring comes, plant them forth.

Savoys are a kind of Cabages, though not coming to the Firmneſs and Magnitude of the other, yet are Sweeter and earlier than the common Cabage; and this may be planted and raiſed as the other; alſo may the ſmall Dutch Cabage and the long looſe Cabage of a Muskey Scent, and the ſweeteſt of all others.

Pumpions or Pumkins are very uſeful in many caſes, and to raiſe them plant the Seed firſt in a good Mould in a warm place, and when they are fairly riſen, tranſplant them into a Dung bed made to that end, and now and then water them

them with water wherein Pigeons Dung has been ſteeped, and then about bloſſoming time; take away all the by-ſhoots, leaving one or two main Vines or Runners, and beware not to hurt the Heads of them, and this ſmall weed, as I may term it, will produce fruit of a prodigious bigneſs.

Lettice cannot be omitted in this Garden, as being an excellent cooling Sallad raw or boiled, and is eaſily raiſed of the ſeed growing in any tolerable good ground. If you have a deſire to have them white, or as the *French* term it to blanch them, then when they are headed and begin to Cabbage, bind them about in a fair day when the dew is off them with ſtraws, or raw Hemp, cover the Plants with ſmall Earthen pots, and lay ſome Soil on them, and ſo they will become white.

Beets are of ſingular uſe, being a very wholeſome Pot-herb, they muſt be ſowed; and then tranſplanted into a fat Soil, they are uſually ſown in the Spring, and the roots left in the ground, will produce freſh leafs many years.

Hot beds, how to prepare and fit them for ſuch things as require to be ſet in them.

WHere the ground in Garden-plats is naturally cold, Art muſt be uſed to calleſie or heat it, left in ſetting or ſowing many Plants or ſeeds you loſe your Labour, Charges, and what is more vexatious, your expectation.

If the Land be of a light and warm nature of it ſelf, there is required no more than common Horſe-dung or Cow-dung to be mixed with the Mould in trenching and digging, and that will ſufficiently enrich it.

But where Mould inclines to a cold clay, or a ground that's ſtubborn or ſtiff, mingle ſome light Sand with it, or at leaſt ſome light and very fertile Mould, and make a Layſtall of Dung with this Compoſt in ſome convenient place, let it lye and rot, the better to mingle it, a whole Winter, and in the Spring it will prove good warm manure to cheriſh and enliven the roots of your Plants, or

make warm Beds by mixing it with a good quantity of the natural Soil, and the beſt of this kind is Sheeps-dung, that of Pigeons or Poultry.

When you have made a Bed manured with this dung well mixed with the *Soil* to the depth of a *Spades* graft, or more, rake it over as even as may be with an Iron-rake, and the Mould and dung being made fine, you may ſow your ſeeds thereon, as Mellions, Cucumbers, Onions, Leeks, or the like, but the two former ſeparate from the latter, then rake them in as even diſtance as you can, for of the firſt two a few *ſeeds* are ſufficient, then put fine fat mould in a pretty wide *Sieve*, and ridle it over the ſeeds about an Inch or more, and the product will anſwer.

If you muſt choſe a plot of Ground, neceſſity ſo urging, there being no other to be had where the bleak Winds have power to beat upon it, notwithſtanding all the care of Fencing, *&c.* Then lay your ground up in ridges a foot or two in height, ſomewhat upright on the back or North-ſide, and more ſloping or ſhelving to the South-ward, and it may be layed about three or four foot broad on that ſide you ſow, eſpecially tender ſeeds, and one bank lying behind another the ground that riſes will keep off the bleak nipping Winds, ſo that they will in a great meaſure fly over the tender Plants new ſprouting up, or when they are ſomewhat grown, and the Sun will have more force upon them to make them grow up and ripen; and this will do well where the ground is over moiſt, ſo that things affecting moiſture may be ſet low, and things of a drier bearance higher.

In *February*, or earlier, you may make a hot Bed for Cucumbers, Mellions, Radiſhes, Colliflowers, *&c.* in the warmeſt place of your ground, defended from winds as much as may, by Pails, Walls. or Reed-fences, about ſix or ſeven foot high, of ſuch a diſtance or capacity as the occaſion requires; then you muſt raiſe your Bed about two or three foot high, and about three or four over, of new Hogs-dung, or at leaſt, not above ſix, eight or ten days old, treading it very hard down on the top; and the better to keep up the ſides, if there be occaſion, place Boards, lay fine rich mould about three or four Inches thick, and when

when the extream ferment or heat of the Beds is over, which you may perceive at the end of five or six days by thrusting in your Find, then set or sow your seeds as the magnitude or nature of them requires.

This done, erect some little forked sticks four or five Inches above the Bed that may support the frame of sticks which must be layed over, and then covered with straw, defend the Plants or seeds from the wet and cold, only in a warm day you may open your covering an hour before, and after noon, and when they shoot still earth them up to keep the lower part warm, and when they are pretty well grown, and the season enables them to bear the weather, you may transplant them.

Watering, the proper time; and what Plants, Herbs, &c. most require it, and in what Seasons.

WAtering is one thing exceeding necessary, and some Plants require it much more than others, or especially in dry Seasons they would be burnt up, they must be mended with water on their first removal, at whatsoever season it be, and therefore not to be neglected, tho' early in the Spring, yet be cautious in watering the Leafs of the young and tender Plants, rather confine it to the earth about the root, lest the heat mildew and injure them.

When the Plants or Seeds are more hardy, yet you find the nights very cold, water in the Forenoon, but when the nights are warm, and the weather warm, let it be done in the Evening after Sun-set, you may mix your water with a little fine mould, to take away the harshness of it; if it be Spring-water, or be drawn from some cold Pit or Well, let it stand in the Sun in Tubs to heat and air well, but Pond or River-water, is more soft and natural to Plants or Herbs; and the better to fatten it, and render it more acceptable, you may infuse in it Hens-dung, Pigeons, or Sheeps-dung, and it will better enliven your Plants. For Plants that are, or are to be large as

Cabages, Colliflowers, Artichoaks, &c. you may let the ground ſink a little like the indenting of an Oyſter-ſhell, that the water may the more direct preſs to the root, yet exceſs of watering is dangerous, for over-abundance will be apt to waſh the Vegitive fertile Salt out of the ground about the root of the Plant, and impoveriſh it.

And you had better water ſeldom, and do it thoroughly well, than often, and do it ſcanty, for if the water comes not to the bottom of the root, that the Fibres may ſuck moiſture, it little avails.

If the ſeaſon or ground be very dry, when you ſow ſeeds, ſow them ſomewhat deeper, but water them not till they have been in the ground ſeveral days, and it is well ſetled about them.

When you tranſplant, water the Plant in ſetting, but not ſuperabundantly, leſt it chill the root or ground too much.

Obſerve that the water run not into Puddles, but be well and equally diſtributed with a watering Pot, or other Veſſel that has a Sievey Noſe, and by that means it will be ſprinkled ſoftly, not forcing up the earth, but delating and gradually ſinking into it to refreſh the Plants, &c.

The ſeveral ſorts of Strawberries, the manner of Setting, Tranſplanting, and Improving them.

STrawberries are very material to be produced, for the furniſhing out of Banquets, and many other things, and of theſe there are divers ſorts worthy of a Gardeners Care.

The great ſort thrive excellent well in new broken Beds, or in ſuch places as they have not before grown, eſpecially on the ſides of Mellow-banks, where the force of the Sun is convenient to nouriſh them.

As for the ordinary red ones, you may furniſh your ſelf with ſtore of their roots in new fallen Copſis, or in ſtanding

ing Woods where Vacancies or Avenues lye open to the Sun.

The ordinary red and white Strawberries may be either planted in Beds, or the ſides of Banks, as your Garden gives moſt conveniency, and will hold there for a long time, but the large ones muſt be kept ſtringed and removed every two or three years, and they require not ſo much the Sun-beams as the other; they delight much in a Sandy Soil, and the beſt Plants are ſuch as come of the ſtrings, if well planted and ordered.

There are a ſort of Green Strawberries, though not of common uſe, and but in few places to be found, and they lye on the ground under the ſlender and tall Leafs, very green in colour, and ſweet in taſte,

There is yet another ſort, a very excellent ſcarlet colour, ſuch as they call *New England*, and there abound in great plenty; but here they will grow well, as has been proved in divers curious Gardens, delighting in a mellow fat Soil ſomewhat ſandy.

To preſerve theſe ſeveral ſorts over the Winter, that may come earlier and prove better, cover them from the Froſts with a little Straw, Peaſhawm, or ſuch like ſhelter; and if you would have Strawberries in *Autumn* cut away the firſt bloſſoms, and being hindred blowing in the Spring, they will blow anew much later, and bear in the latter ſeaſon.

To make Strawberries very large; when they have done bearing, cut them to the ground, keep their Spires down, ſtrew Cow-dung or Pigeons-dung on them, and water them after it.

THE GARDENER'S *ALMANACK:*

OR,

Things proper to be done in the *Kitchen-Garden* in the ſeveral Months of the Year.

Aquarius ♒, *or the* Skinker.

JANUARY.

What is required to be done in the Kitchen-Garden *this Month.*

THis Month prepare Dung for your Garden; and the Dung of Pidgeons or Poultry is excellent for Aſparagus and Strawberries, *&c.* when it has paſſed the firſt Heat.

Dreſs

Dreſs your Sweet-herb Beds rather every ſecond Year with new Mould, than Dung or over-ſtrong or rank Soil; Dig Borders, ſet Beans and Peaſe; ſow, if you think convenient, for early Colliflowers; ſow Littice, Radiſhes, Charvil, and other more curious Salleting: and if you ſee it convenient, raiſe your hot Beds.

Set up Traps for Vermin among bulkous Roots, that will now be in danger.

Piſces ♓, *or the* Fiſhes.

FEBRUARY.

Things required to be done in the Kitchen-Garden *this Month.*

THis Month ſow Beans, Peaſe, Rouncevals, Marigolds, Corn, Salleting, Radiſh, Parſnips, Aniſeeds Garlick, Onions, Carrots: plant forth your Cabages, alſo Potatoes, which may be ſet in ſome Corner in the worſt of your Ground: ſow Parſly, Spinage, and hardy Pot-herbs that will indure the Weather. Still plant Colliflowers, to have them early; make a Beginning of your hot Beds for choice Plants, as Cucumers, Mellons, to be ſowed in the Full of the Moon, but rely not altogether on them. Sow Aſparagus, &c.

Things of the laſt Month are yet in ſeaſon; and indeed moſt Winter Roots and Plants continue the Winter Months, except ſpoiled by exceſſive Rains, melting of Snow-water, or violent Extremity of Froſts, which however rarely falls out in all Gardens, and may be prevented

Aries ♈, *or the* Ram.

MARCH.

Things neceſſary to be done in the Kitchen *Garden this Month,*

THis Month dung and trench well your Ground where it is required; and it is the moſt proper and chiefeſt Seaſon for raiſing hot Beds for Gourds, Mellons, Cucumers. &c. which about the ſixth, eighth, or tenth Day, will be in a good liking to receive the Seeds: prick them forth at a diſtance according to a true Method,

If you deſing them later, ten or twelve days after the firſt begin again, and proceed to the like a third time, ever remembring to keep your hot Beds as much as may be from Showers, the dropping of Trees, or Eaves of Houſes; for if the Heat be too violent, you may eaſily cool them, but not add Heat when once ſpent, without new making up again.

Slip and ſet Lavender, Sage, Thyme, Roſemary, and other laſting Herbs, Shrubs, &c.

Sow in the Beginning of this Month, Endive, Leeks, Radiſh, Succory, Beets, Chard-Beet, Parſnips, Skerrets, the latter in freſh Earth, that is rich and mellow; when pretty moiſt, place but one Root in a Hole, keeping a foot diſtance between them.

You may now ſow Sorrel, Parſly, Bugloſs, Charvil, Borage, Sallery, Smallage, Alexander, &c, and Several of theſe will continue many Years without renewing, and moſt of them may be blanched by earthing up, and laying Litter over them.

Sow likewiſe Onions, Garlick, Orach, Purſlain, Turnips, (to have early) monthly Peaſe, &c. Tranſplant Beet-

Beet-Chard ſowed in *Auguſt*, and the Chards will be very large.

Sow Creſſes, Fennel, Marjorum, Carrots, Cabages, Baſil, &c. But whatever of theſe ſorts you plant or ſow, be not very hafty in watering them, nor too much, by reaſon it will cloſe and harden the Ground; therefore in watering, do it not with too great a Stream, but rather labour to imitate the fall of moderate Showers.

About the middle of this Month dreſs up and ſtring the Strawberry-beds, uncover Aſparagus, looſning and ſpreading the Mould about them, the better to give them Eaſe in penetrating: And now you may tranſplant their Roots to furniſh new Beds.

Stake and bind up your weakeſt Herbs or Plants againſt the Violence of Winds that uſually happen in this Month. Sow Lapins and ſuch Seeds as the Spring requires to bring forward, and keep all Weeds down as low as may be: See to the repairing the Banks or Borders in Alleys and Walks and ſecure your Seeds newly ſown, from Birds or Inſects.

Taurus ♉, *or the* Bull.

APRIL.

Things neceſſary to be done in the Kitchen-Garden *this Month.*

THis Month, about the beginning, Sow ſweet *Marjorum*, *Hyſop*, *Thyme*, *Scurvy-graſs*, *Baſil*, *Winter-Savory*, and indeed, all tender Seeds that are deſirous of hot Beds. All ſweet Herbs require to be ſtirred up and new moulded, that they may then well take freſh Root.

Sow *Purſlane*, *Colliflowers*, *Lettice*, *Raddiſh*, and the like: You may ſow *Carrots* and *Radiſh* together in one Bed,

Bed, but ſo, that one may be drawn before the other is much advanced; alſo *Lettice*, *Purſlane*, *Parſnips*, and *Carrots* on the Ground, where the Plat is ſmall; then you muſt conſider to take each in its proper Seaſon, ſo that one may not incumber the other; though it would be more advantageous to change the Ground for *Parſnips* and *Carrots* now and then.

Plant *Artichoak* Slips, ſow *Turnips* to have them early, and ſet *French-beans*.

As yet you may ſlip *Lavender*, *Sage*, *Penniroyal*, *Roſemary*, *Lavender*, &c. and the more you clip them the better they will thrive, and continue the longer without tranſplanting, eſpecially *Sage* ſo ſerved in Spring and Autumn.

To have very good Salleting all the Year, plant *Purſlane*, *Lettice*, *Radiſh*, &c. in Summer, on very rich Ground, and in Winter and Spring in hot Beds well covered; and as ſoon as their Leafes open to the breadth of your Thumb-nail, draw them up by the Roots, and ſo continue ſowing them monthly.

About the middle of the Month you may make a beginning to plant forth Mellons, alſo Cucumers; and this you may continue to the end of the Month. After a warm Spring or Summer Showers look for Snails and Worms, and, as well as may be, clear your Garden of them. Set *Lupins*, Carpet walks, and ply weeding, and ſpeedily take away, Hoe, or pull up, leſt the Weeds, &c. take Root again and prove injurious to the Ground; for by the Cleanneſs of a Garden from Weeds and all ſuch like deſtructive Incumbrances, not only the Induſtry and Proficiency of the *Gardener* is proved even to ſuch as make but Viſits, but alſo great Commodities ariſe thereby; for a Garden once well cleared in the Spring, ſaves much Labour in Summer.

Gemini ♊, *or the* Twins.

MAY.

Things proper to be done in the Kitchen-Garden *this Month.*

THis Month ſow *Marjorum*, *Thyme*, and other hot and Aromatick Herbs, and ſuch as are the moſt tender: Sow *Purſlane*, Lettice, to have them large-ſized and cabaged, painted Beans, &c.

Now take care of your Mellons; and towards the End of this Month give over to cover them any longer on Ridges with Mattraſſes or Straw, &c. Continue weeding, and ſuffer not any to remain and run to Seed, that by the ſcattering of it the Garden may be the more incumbered to your Prejudice and Labour, that might have been ſaved at once.

You may alſo now ſift fine cooling Mould about the Roots of your hot Plants and Herbs, which will greatly refreſh them, but ſo that it may not be ſtrewed on the Leafes to hinder their growth by ſoiling them when Showers fall, or in your watering.

As for watering, as I have ſaid, do it at the Root, ſome diſtance, that it may leiſurely ſoak in round about to the Fibres, &c.

Cancer

Cancer ♋, *or the* Crab.

JUNE.

Things to be done in the Kitchen-Garden *this Month.*

SOw *Charvil*, *Radiſh*, *Lettice*, and the like, and other things for young and tender Salleting. Gather ſuch Sweet-herbs as you intend to dry and keep for your ſeveral Uſes, which may be done for the whole Year by laying them not too thin, but upon moderate heaps, which you may move and turn till they are tolerably dry, but not brittle; and this is to be done with as much Expedition as may be; and for their keeping the natural Colour, it would be well done in the Shade; however, a little of the Sun is proper, to prevent their being muſty. Now *Mellons* and *Strawberries* are in ſeaſon, and ſome other cooling things, Nature prudently providing ſuch for the refreſhing Mankind, and the kindly preſervation of Health in hot Seaſons, while the hotter come ſeaſonably in the colder Months.

Leo ♌, *or the* Lyon.

JULY.

Things proper to be done in the Kitchen-Garden *this Month.*

THE beginning of this Month ſow *Lettice*, *Radiſh*, &c. for young and tender Salleting; alſo latter *Peaſe*, that

that they may be ripe in *October*: Let Herbs designed for it run to seed, and carefully save it for a new supply.

Long-sided *Cabages* planted in *May* may now be removed, and cut away all rotten and putrefied Leafs from them, and be yet diligent in the weeding and cleansing part of your Garden, Hoeing up the Weeds so soon as they begin to appear above the Ground; and by this means a greater riddance will be made in a little time than in a longer when they grow up Root-deep, and prove more cumbersom to the Grouud: Destroy Worms and other Insects, by sprinkling hot Ashes in the places they most frequent, and it will utterly destroy such as are touched by it when a little Rain descends on it: It also is a great Enemy to the Weeds, though Grass is improved by it, and it proves an excellent Manure for that purpose; but lay not on too much in hot Weather, unless much Rain falls to dissolve it and moisten the Earth; by which means it may leisurely soak in and disperse it self.

Virgo ♍, *or the* Virgin-Sign.

AUGUST.

Things proper to be done in the Kitchen-Garden *this Month.*

THis Month sow *Radishes*, particularly the black ones, to prevent going up to Seed, pale tender *Cabages*, *Colliflowers*, for winter Plants, *Lettice*, *Carrots*, *Corn*, *Salter*, *Marygolds*, *Spinage*, *Turnips*, *Onions*, *Parsnips*, *Angelica*, *curled Endive*, *Scurvygrass*, &c.

To prevent Plants running up too haftily to Seed, draw the Root a little out of the Ground, lay them slaunting, and cover them again with fresh Mould, and by that means it will be prevented.

To

To ſecure *Colliflowers* to bear good Heads that are apt to overſpread, or open Flowers before their Heads can be quite perfected; take them out of the ground and bury them in ſome cold place, as a Cellar, and both root and ſtalk to the very head, and ſo without being expoſed to the Sun, they will harden and bear firm heads.

Now take up your *Onions* that are well grown, as alſo *Garlick*, tranſplant the *Lettice* you deſign ſhall continue for the Winter.

Gather Seeds and clip ſuch Herbs as you deſign ſhould continue well in the Winter before the Full of the Moon.

And towards the latter end of this Month ſow *Purſlain*, *Chard-Beet*, *Charvall*, and ſuch like Herbs for uſe, raking the Mould finely over them, and laying the ground ſmooth and even, yet ſo well covered that the Birds cannot ſee them to deſtroy them; and if ſhowers fall and waſh them out of the ground, cover them again in the ſame manner.

Libra ♎, *or the* Ballance.

SEPTEMBER.

Things proper to be done in the Kitchen-Garden *this Month.*

SOw *Skirrets*, *Lettice*, *Spinage*, *Rhadiſhes*, *Parſnips*, &c. *Cabbages*, *Colleflowers*, *Onions*, *Anniſeeds*, *Scurvy-graſs*, &c.

It is now proper to tranſplant *Aſparagus*-roots and *Artichoaks*.

Sow Herbs for Winter-ſtore, as alſo roots, get *Strawberry* Plants out of Copices or Woods, and plant them in your Garden about a foot aſunder.

To-

Towards the end of the Month, Earth up the *Sallad*-Herbs, and Winter-plants, ſet forth ſuch *Cabbage* and *Colleflower*-Plants as were ſowed in *Auguſt*, prepare Compoſt to be uſed in trenching and preparing, and lay your ground well for the approaching Winter, where it is diſencumbered, as the occaſion requires it, and if the cold Seaſon haſtily advances, get warm covering for your tender Herbs, either to preſerve them well all the Winter, or till ſuch time as you have occaſion to ſpend them.

Scorpio ♏, *or the* Scorpion.

OCTOBER.

Things proper to be done in the Kitchen-Garden *this Month.*

THis Month, that it may lye for Winter Mellowing, trench the ground.

Sow *Geneva-Lettice*, which will with a little care continue for good Salading all the Winter with Glaſs-bells and Straw over them in the hard froſt or cold, but touch them not preſently after a Thaw, leſt you break or crack the Glaſſes.

This Month you may ſow *Rhadiſhes*, clear the Alley of all Leafes that have fallen, leſt they corrupt and produce, or at leaſt ſhelter vermin to annoy your Plants and Seeds, and foul your Garden with their Excrements. Perpare covering for tender Herbs and Plants, and be diligent in rectifying what is amiſs in every part that your Garden may not be only pleaſant and delightful to the Eye, but profitable in encreaſe, by being diſencumbered of offenſive things.

Sagitarius ♐, *or the* Archer.

NOVEMBER.

Things proper to be done in the Kitchen-Garden *this Month.*

THis Month Trench, fit or prepare your Garden-ground for *Artickoaks*, carry Compoſt out of your *Mellon-ground*, or mingle it by often turning with good Earth, ſo lay it in Ridges prepared for your buſineſs of the Spring.

Always note to ſow moderately dry, and plant moiſt, but what you ſow cover not too thick with Earth, and there are many Seeds you cannot ſow too ſhallow, ſo that they are covered ſufficiently to preſerve them from the Birds deſtroying them.

Set and ſow early *Beans* and *Peaſe*, which you may continue till *Shrovetide*.

Cut off the Tops of *Aſparagus*, cover the roots with dung, or make Beds that they may be prepared for the Spring-planting.

Take up *Potatoes* a ſufficiency for the Winter ſpending, and if they have been of any continuance, though you ſcearch narrowly, a ſufficiency will eſcape to repair the ſtock.

Lay up your Winter-ſtore of *Carrots*, *Parſnips*, *Turnips*, *Cabbages*, &c. as alſo Seeds.

Capricorn ♑, *or the* Goat.

DECEMBER.

Things proper to be done in the Kitchen-Garden *this Month.*

SOw for early *Beans* and *Peaſe* if a proſpect of violent Froſts are not in view.

This Month is proper to Trench your Garden ground, and dung it well, ſet Traps to deſtroy Verming, and lay Stable-litter over ſuch Herbs or Plants as can leaſt endure the cold; and what things are requiſite to cover, cover them now, for either the Froſts are begun, or very near approaching, no Winter paſſing without more or leſs force of them, which leave their marks and ſcars on moſt Herbs and Plants, making them droop and languiſh for want of refreſhing heat to comfor them.

How to know particular Flowers that will alter for the beſt.

EXperience tells us that thoſe Flowers which differ in number of Leafs, in colours and ſhape, their ſeeds will produce Flowers much different from the ordinary Flowers, though but a year or two before produced all of one Flower; nay, a particular Flower among many others of one Plant will bring more double ones than twenty others that are not qualified in the ſame nature.

As for Example, the *Stock-Gilliflower* that have five Leafs or more, or ſix or ſeven, the ſeeds of ſuch a particular flower will produce more double ones than thoſe Plants that bring forth but four Leafs quantity for quantity

tity of ſeed, and in this it is ſhown more than in others; for there being in the middle of it no thrum as in many others, it will bring forth a fine double flower, which when it hath attained to, then is it come to the bounds of nature, for it never bears ſeed more, but by endeavouring blows it ſelf to death.

The ſame rule may be obſerved by the curious Floriſt in ſeveral other flowers that are free from any thrum in the middle, as Auriculas, Zeal-flowers, Primroſes, Campions, and the like.

When in ſuch flowers you find one leaf more than their uſual number, then conclude nature has prepared for alteration; theſe flowers will likewiſe bear ſeeds when double, as the *Gilliflower*, *African*, &c. and in ſowing the ſeed of theſe double ſeeds, they will bring you more and better flowers a hundred to one than the ſingle ones; and in purſuing, the ſeeds of ſuch will be accommodated with ſundry Varieties, but chiefly tinged with the colour of the mother plant, and ſome of theſe will proceed as it were beyond the limits of nature, and then they will have pods in the middle, or break, and never more be capable of ſeeding.

July-flowers have likewiſe their Signal, which will, and which will not bear ſeed. Thoſe that will do it, if the weather or other accidents hinder not, have their horns placed in the middle of the flower; it is alſo to be obſerved in the marking of flowers that the ſeed of thoſe that are ſtriped will bring more ſtriped ones, and ſome of different colours and ſtripes, their ſeeds being alike.

Choice Directions for ſowing of Seed and ſetting, &c.

IN Sowing of flower-ſeed great care muſt be taken, or at leaſt in ſetting where you intend your flowers ſhall thrive.

Obſerve then that the ground bear the beſt proportion that may be to the places, or the particular Mineral vein or quality of the places where, in other parts, ſuch Plants were

were wont to grow; take care therefore not to ſet Mountainous Plants in moiſt and low grounds.

As for Bog-plants, when they are tranſplanted into a Garden, let it be in a natural, or artificial Bog, or near ſome water, by which there is great improvement of all ſorts of Flags, and particularly *Calamus Aromaticus*, or the Spice ſcented Reed.

You may make an Artificial Bog by digging a hole in any ſtiff clay, or there may be clay brought if the ground afford it not, to bind the Hole or Pit, in the floor or bottom, and ſo thick on the ſides, that the wet cannot ſoak through, and fill this with Water; then put in Earth of the nature of that where they grew, but ſomewhat richer, and tempering it with the water, make your Bog to a proportionable moiſture of that from whence they were taken, and planting them therein, they thrive and flouriſh more than in their native ſoil.

Things convenient to be conſidered in the Manner of Laying, &c

CUT the thing you intend to lay in its proper ſeaſon, after the manner as is uſual in cutting *July*-flowers, and laying them, unleſs in ſome Plants that take any way like the Vine, and it is ſo much the more convenient in Roſes, and any Woody-layers, that with an Awle you pierce the ſtock at the place layed, as it is done by circumpoſition, *viz.* the Mould to be born up to the bough, which is to be taken off, and then before the Sap riſes in *Frebruary*, or the beginning of *March*, it is moſt proper to be done.

During the time of drought, frequently water your Layers, that is, every day, or they will not come to take Regular roots, but rather a Knob or Button full of freſh Sap upon the tongue of the Cut in the Branch ſo layed down; yet theſe Branches cut off, by their well watering in the Summer have grown pretty well in their tranſplantation.

The

The Seaſons moſt proper for this buſineſs, are in the beginning of the Spring, or the declining of the great Summer-heat, for in thoſe Seaſons they more freely enjoy moiſture proper for the producing roots, and are reſpited from exceſſive heat and cold.

Artificial Sets how to make them.

TO do this, bare the roots of Plants of Woody ſubſtance, and make a cut in the like manner of that which is made in Layings from the Plants; and into the cleft put a ſtone or little plug of Wood to keep it open, that gaping, the part cut may turn upwards; then with light Mould cover the root three Inches, and the lip ſo lifted up will ſprout into Branches, being nouriſhed by the root of the old Tree; and when the Branches are grown, cut of this Plant with its roots, and it will grow and thrive of it ſelf very well; and if poſſibly you can leave an eye on the lip of the root, which after Inciſion you lift up, and the Branches will the more ſpeedily iſſue out of the root ſo cut, which method is properly called the ſtarting a Root.

To make off-ſets of *Bulbous* roots, with your Nail cut it lightly on the bottom in the crown of your root, whence ſpring the Fibers, and as a healer to the wound, ſprinkle ſome dry duſt upon it, and ſo many wounds as you make, *Ferarius* affirms, in ſo many off-ſets will the Genital virtue diſpoſe it ſelf, but this has not been frequently experimented.

To change the Colour of Flowers when in Bloſſom, &c.

BUrn Brimſtone under *Roſes*, and it will turn the lips, and the greateſt part of the fouldings, while the ſmoak of Tobacco will make a red Roſe turn blewiſh or purple. Vitriol ſprinkled or ſtreaked on any Flower that is purple, will turn it to a deep ſcarlet, but this will not long

long continue, for the Leafs of the growing flower the next day will wither.

The flower of Brimſtone ſowed with flower-ſeeds, will in ſome manner alter their natural colour, and make there the better for Doublers.

A few uſeful Obſervations from Aſtrology.

SOw and plant when the Moon is in *Taurus*, *Scorpio*, or *Virgo*, and in good aſpect with *Saturn*.

Dreſs your Garden, and time your Flowers and choice Shrubs, when the Moon is in *Libra* or *Capricorn*.

Set or cut your Shrubs that you would have the growth of them retarded, when the Moon is decreaſing in *Cancer*.

Set, cut and ſow what you would ſpeedily have ſhoot out again and ſpring, or grow in the Encreaſe of the Moon.

When you ſow to have double Flowers, let it be in the Full of the Moon; and as oft as you tranſplant them, let it be in the Full of the Moon.

Neither plant, ſow, nor ſet any thing on that day whereon there happeneth an Eclipſe either of the Sun or Moon, or when the Moon is afflicted by either of the Infortunates, *Saturn* or *Mars*. But from theſe things I muſt now proceed to other, advantageous to the Gardener.

THE GARDENER'S *ALMANACK*:

Directing what is to be done in the *Flower-Garden*, &c. in the ſeveral Months throughout the Year, *&c*

Aquarius ♒, *or the* Skinker.

JANUARY.

Things proper to be done in the Flower-Garden *this Month.*

FLowers in this Month, if the Seaſon appear extream, muſt have great care taken of them, eſpecially ſuch as leaſt endure the cold; however you may ſet Ranunculus's and Anemony-roots, and need not cover them; for great Rains are more prejudicial to them than Froſts; however, ſuch as are ſowed in *October* or *September*, for earlier

earlier Flowers, you muſt ſecure from great Froſts and Rains; likewiſe the Carnations, or ſuch ſeeds as run the hazard of being waſhed out of the ground, or by extream Froſts chilled or over-frozen; and in this caſe, where the Snow lyes too heavy on them, ſtrike it off and cover them, leſt they burſt and are ſpoiled; except on hot Beds, and then there is no danger of them.

About the end of the Month put Mould about the Roots of the Arunculas that have been uncovered by Froſt, and where your choiceſt are ſet in Pots, fill up the chinks with warm Mould, and ſo you need not houſe them, becauſe they will endure the Weather.

Flowers blowing or continuing.

PRæcoce Tulips, Winter Aconite, ſome ſorts of Anemonies, Black Helebore, Winter Cyclamen, Oriental Jacinthis, Brumal; Hyacinth, Levantian, Narciſſus. Lauruſtians, Primroſes, Mazareno.

However, note that theſe Fruits and Flowers are more ſlow or haſty according to the heat or coldneſs of the ſoil, as qualified by accident or nature, ſituation, &c. and that all Monthly Flowers are to be underſtood co continue from their firſt appearing to their decay.

Piſces ♓, *or the* Fiſhes.

FEBRUARY.

Things proper to be done in the Flower-Garden *this Month.*

AS the Weather is ſeaſonable, air your Houſed Carnations, particularly in moderate ſhowers, or warm

days, and ſet them in again at nights if nipping Winds or Froſts threaten them, and ſo you may do by other Flowers that are not very tender; as in this Month, except extream cold prevent it, divers will be, as I may term it, in prime.

Flowers blowing or continuing.

SIngle Anemonies, Winter Aconite, Hyacinthus, Stelatus, ſome Double Anemonies, Tulips, Præcoce, Perſian Iris, Lucoium Bulboſum, Deus Caninus, Black Helebore, Verttall Crocus, ſingle Hepatica, Vernal Cyclamen, Red and White, Early Daffodillies, the great white Arnithogals, Mezereno, the large leafed yellow Violets, and ſome others.

Aries ♈, *or the* Ram.

MARCH.

Things proper to be done in the Flower-Garden *this Month.*

THis Month place Stakes, and bind up your weak Flowers to prevent the violent Winds injuring them.

Sow Pinks, plant Box, and the like; ſow Carnations, and Sweet Williams, from the middle to the end of the Month; Alternus, moſt Perenial Greens, Phillerea, and the like; or theſe may be done later in the Month, towards the end, as the Seaſon happens warmer or colder.

Sow in Pots or Cales with fine Mellow Earth, Auricula-ſeeds, let the Earth be a little loamy, and place what you ſowed in *September* in the Shade, ſprinkling a little

little water on them. Plant Latter Anemony-Roots ſucceſſively in parts of the Countries that are warm. Tranſplant Ranunculas and Fiberous Roots about the middle of the Month, as Primroſes, Turboſe, Cammomile, Auriculas, Gentianela, Matricaria, Helebore, and other Summer-flowers. This is alſo a proper time to ſet Levicoium, and towards the end of the Month ſlip Wall-flowers, or Keris, Connolualus, Lupins, Ordinary or Spaniſh Geſſemine.

About the middle or latter end of this Month ſow Latter-flowers on hot Beds, eſpecially ſuch as are the natural growth of hot Countries, for they require much heat till the natural earth be warm enough to ſupply them by the heat of the Sun, perfecting their ſeed, and bringing them to a proportionable ſtature; and when the Amaranthus is grown pretty high, remove it into another hot Bed, and ſo you may order *African* and ſenſitive Plants, particularly theſe ever keep under Glaſſes.

About the concluding of this Month, ſet in the Shade Aurunculas Plants or Seedlings, ſuch as being choice you have reſerved in Pots, Carnation-Seedlings may be Tranſplanted; alſo give Earth to the Layers that is freſh and proper for them, placing them about a week in the Shade, then cut off all the infected or drooping Leafs, and the choi ce ones may now have their cover removed.

The parting Froſt and cold Winds are now prejudicial to your choice Tulips, and therefore cover them with Mats, or other convenient ſhelter, and take the like care of the moſt eſteemed Anemonies, Chema-Iris, Auricula's, early Cyclamen, Brunal Jacinths, *&c.*

Sow Baſamum-Mas, Balſamine Doctils, Indian-Phaſeolio, Lentiſcus, Datura, Pomum-Amoris, Flos Africanus, Cana Indicum, Caſicum Indicum, Flos Paſſionis, Amaranthus, and the like. Theſe require hot Beds till a warmer ſeaſon, yet Noſtratum Indicum, Volabulis, African Marigolds, *&c.* may tolerably well ſubſiſt on cold Beds, though not ſo forward. Your ſhorn Cuprus-tops, require to be wraped about with wiſps of Straw, Hay, or the like, if the Eaſterly winds continue ſharp, and cover with Peaſhaum or dry Straw your Evergreens that are

cedlings, ſuch as Pines, Bayes, Phillyria, Fir, Cyprus, till two or three years be gone over them in the Nurſery, and are large enough to tranſplant, leſt the ſharp winds dry them up and ſpoil them.

This you may do any time in the Winter where extremity requires it, but in fair warm weather, or intermiſſions from cold you may uncover them, the ſharp winds more harming than the Froſt or Snow.

About the end of the Month, with a moderate caution of the continuing ſharp winds or fall of the Froſts, you may uncover your choicer Plants; but in ſharp winds neither ſow nor tranſplant, leſt by their drying up and withering, they fruſtrate your expectation.

In the Full of the Moon ſow Stock-gilliflower-ſeeds, that they may produce double Flowers; and though ſome think they can make this doubling by art, by uſing Inſuccations, Magnomiſm, or Medicines, yet they will find themſelves miſtaken; or eſpecially it is with greater certainty done by removing, tranſplanting, enriching the mould, ſtrewing and hardening the Ground, and ſo for variation and change, taking from the root the free nouriſhment.

Now ſet *Lentiſcus*, Oranges, Lemons, Dates, Ammomums, Aloes, and the like, leſs enduring Plants and Trees in the Portico.

Flowers blowing or continuing, &c.

ARbor Indæ, Præcoce Tulips, Rubus Adoratus, Crown Imperial, Spring Cyclamen, Annemonies, Winter Aconite, Black and White Helebore, *C*rocus Bellis, Single and Double Hepticæ, *C*hema-Iris, Leucoio Eritillaria, Violets, Primroſes, Tuberoſus-Iris, Hyrmo dactils, Perſian Iris, *Dutch* Mezereon, *Dutch* yellow Vio lets. The great White Ornithogalum, Deus *C*aninus, *C*he lidonium, the Double Flower'd ſmall *Spaniſh* Trumpit or Jaquills, Hyacinth, Zeboin, Brumal, Oriental Jaquill Great *C*halciom, and ſuch like Attendants on th Spring.

Taur

Taurus ♉, *or the* Bull.

APRIL.

Things proper to be done in the Flower-Garden *this Month.*

IN the beginning of this Month ſow Digitalis, Double Marigolds, Delfinum, *Cyanus*; of the various ſorts, Green Panſy, Tufts, Macipula, Holiocks, Scorpoides, Medica, Scabeous, Belvider, *Columbines*, which every four or five years renew, to prevent loſs and decay.

Now continue new and freſh hot Beds to accommodate ſuch Plants, as without them will want their perfection, till the Earth has contracted a ſufficient warmth to ſuſtain them abroad; and thoſe Fibrous Roots as the laſt Month were not tranſplanted, now tranſplant them, as Primroſes, Violets, Heptica, Matricaria, *&c.* and the Seedling Auriculas ſet in the Shade.

Sow *Carnations*, Pinks- *&c.* cleanſe and trim up the old Roots from dead and rotten Leaſs; Sow Sweet-Williams after rain, that they may flower the following year; alſo Lucoium in the Full of the Moon, and ſet Lupins.

Part the off-ſets from the Indian Tuberoſes, but beware you break not their Phangs, and theſe off-ſets in due time will produce Flowers; ſet them in pots of natural Earth, not ſuch as is forced with a Layer of rich Earth, underneath to ſuccour the Fibres, but not touch the Bulbous-Roots; ſet the pots in hot Beds, and water not the Plants till they begin to ſpring. and ſet them then under a South-wall, and in dry weather water them much, and in *Auguſt* they will produce curious Flowers.

In this manner order the Garnſey-Lilly, or Narſiſſus of Japan; Sea-ſand mingled with the mould, wonderfully proſper them, eſpecially near the ſurface, and order the Protuberant fangs of the Yuca in like manner as the Tuberoſes.

About the middle of the Month you may expoſe or ſet out your Floſs Cordinalis, Slip and ſet Marums Ranunculas; Water Annemonies and ſuch Plants as are in Caſes or Pots, as the drineſs of the ſeaſon requires it.

Prune or orderly Regulate Annemonies, Gilliflowers, Carnations, or the like, where they ſtand too thick, or are ſubject to Mat together, and ſo being thinned they will produce the fairer Flowers.

Protect your Ranunculas, Pennaſh, Tulips, Auriculas, Annemonies, from ſtorms of violent Rain, Hail, or the too ſcorching Beams of the Sun, by covering them with Mats ſupported with Hoops, or bent Wands Cradlewiſe.

Bring forth your choice and tender ſhrubs in a fair day, but the Orange-trees may be continued houſed till the next Month, and when you water them, let it be done with Rain or Pond-water luke-warm, but not too much at a time.

Flowers Blowing or Continuing.

RAnunculas of *Tripoly*, White Violets, Annemonies, Auricula Urſi, Capriſolum, Crown Imperial, Capriſolum Gentianella, Deus Caninus, Bell-flower, Tritillaria, Double Hepticas, Starry Jacinth, Florence-Iris, Double Daſies, white and tufted Double Narciſſus Chamæ-Iris, Cowſlips, Primroſes, Pulſatilla, Ladies-Smock, Tulips, Medias, Radix, Cava Geranium, Peritaria, Lutea, Caltha, Paluſtries, Perſian Lillies, Lucoium, Pæonies, Muſcaria Reverſed, Double Jonquills, Perſian Jeſſamine, Acanthus, and ſome others.

Gemin

Gemini ♊, *or the* Twins.

MAY.

Things proper to be done in the Flower-Garden *this Month,*

SHade your Carnations and Gilliflowers about this ſeaſon when the Sun has paſſed the Meridian, and at the Full Moen plant in Beds your Stock-Gilliflowers, tranſplant forth Aramanthus, and water Ranunculas ſow Antirrinum, or ſet it, gather ſuch Annemony ſeeds, as you find to be ripe, and preſerve it for a new ſupply, keep it very dry to preſerve it from moulding or muſting; cut the Stalks of thoſe Bulbous Flowers that you find dry.

About the latter end of this Month take ſuch Tulips as their Stalks are dried, covering the roots you find bare, to prevent their being ſcorched by the heat of the Sun, or waſhed up with ſudden ſhowers, and if any of theſe Roots you take up be cankered, the beſt remedy is ſpeedily to bury them in freſh Mould.

Flowers blowing or continuing, &c.

RAnuncula's of all kinds; the latter ſet Annemonies, Anapodophylon, Chema-Iris, Blattaria, Citiſus, Maranthes, Heleborine, Cyclamen, Auguſtifoi, *C*yanus, Yellow Lillies, Aſpodel, Froxinella, Cullumbines, Bubous-Iris, Digitalis, Garanum, Horminum Criticum, Gladialus, Double Cotyleden, Caltha Plauſtris, Tulips of various ſorts and Colours, Jacca Lychnis, Double Bellis, White and Red Millefolium Luteum, Phalangium Orcliis, *Spaniſh* Pinks, Lillium Convallium, Roſa, common Guil-

der, Cinamon and Centifol, &c. Cherrybay, Oleaſter, Trachellium Hiſperis, Cowſlips, Anterrhinum Sedums, Syringa's, Veronica, ſingle and double; Musk Violets, Valerian, Stock-Gilliflowers, Ladies-ſlipper, Chalcedons, Star-flowers, Ordinary Crowfeet, Red Martagon, Campanèllas, White and Blue Buglos, Homer's, Maly Perſian Lillies, Bee-flower, Purple Thaliſtrum, Panſis Lucoium, Bulboſum Secotinum, Syſimbrium, ſingle and double Sambucus Peonies, Sea-Narciſſus, and ſome others.

Cancer ♋, *or the* Crab.

JUNE.

Things proper to be done in the Flower-Garden *this Month.*

THis Month gather ſuch ripe Flower-ſeeds as are valuable, and proper to be ſaved, as Narciſſus, Auranculas, Oriential Jacinth, &c. preſerving them dry; ſhade your Carnations from the Afternoon's Sun; Tranſplant Autumnal Cyclamen, if you deſign to change for a place more advantageous; take up Iris Chalcedon. Now you may make a beginning to lay Gilliflowers; alſo take up the beſt ſort of Ranunculas and Anemonies, after moderate ſhowers of Rain, the Stalks dry and withered, and the Roots in a good temper.

Take up the Bulbs of Tulips, cover thoſe preſently that lye naked on the Beds, or tranſplant them to a cooler Soil; water dry, or parched Beds, as alſo the pots of Japan Narciſſus; prevent ſome Scabious from running to Seed, which now may be done by removing them, and ſo the following year they will produce very good Flowers.

Take up the Roots of ſuch Flowers and Plants as will endure

endure not to be out of the ground, and immediately tranſplant them in freſh Soil, as Oriential Jacinth, *Cyclamen*, Frittilania, Iris-*Crown*, Imperial, Deus *Caninus*, Muſcaris, *Bulbous* Jacinths, &c.

Flowers Blowing or Continuing, &c.

DOuble Poppies, Phalalangium, Allobrogicum, Amazanthus, Aſphodell. Hediſarum, Gladiolus, *Clamantis* Panonica, *Blataria* Millafolium, Yellow and White Mtrtagon, Red and White Gentian, Helebore Nigalla, Aſtrea Atticus, *Bulbous* Iris, Hediſarum, Early Lark-heel, Geniſtia of *Spain*, *Pinks* Orinithgalum, Moun. Lillies White and Red, with ſome others.

Leo ♌, *or the* Lyon.

JULY.

Things proper to be done in the Flower-Garden *this Month.*

SLip Stocks the beginning of this Month, with other Lignous *Plants* and Flowers; lay *Carnations* and Gilliflowers, not ſuffering to remain above two or three Spindles for the Flowers. Take away the ſuperfluous *Buds*; ſupport thoſe that remain with Stayes againſt the Wind; deſtroy Erewigs, and other Inſects that annoy them.

Layers, in a good light loamy Earth, will take Root in ſix Weeks; ſet as many of them as may conveniently in one pot, to ſave room; in Winter let not too much wet come at them; if it prove too wet, lay the pots ſide-ways, and ſhade thoſe that blow from the heat of the Sun in the Afternoons.

Take

Take up early Cyclamen, Bulbs, and Tulips, which you may immediately plant, or if conveniency permit not, you may do it any time; within a Month after, trim them and cut off the Fibres, ſpreading in an airy place very dry, but do not ſeparate the off-ſets of Tulips, and the like, till the principal Bulbs be fully dry.

Gather ſeeded Tulips, and permit the ſeeds to continue in the pods, alſo the ſeed of Early Cyclamen, and immediately ſow it in Pots or Caſes.

Remove Crocus that are Seedlings of the laſt *September*, giving them wide Intervails till they come to perfection.

Take up ſome ſorts of Aurunculas, Perſian-Iris, Crocus, Crown Imperial, Frettilaria and Colchicums, plant the Iris, and the two laſt as ſoon as you have taken them up, if you have conveniency, elſe in *Auguſt* or *September*, may do tollerably well; or you may defer their taking up till then, and replant Colchicums, remove Deus Canius, *&c.*

Sift your Beds from the off-ſets of Tulips towards the latter end of this Month; alſo for Bulbous-Roots, Ranunculas, Anemonies, and the like, which will prepare them for ſetting or plunging, ſuch things as are in your Pots, and require to be ſet in the naked Earth till the next ſeaſon; ſome ſort of Anemonies may now be ſowed in Ground that is temperately moiſt; cut away the withered ſtalks that incumber the Roots of your Flowers, covering the bared Roots with freſh Earth. To deſtroy Worms and other Inſects, ſtrew Pot-aſhes on your Graſs-plat, and Carpet-Walks; and to the ſame end water your Gravel-Walks with water wherein Tobacco, ſtalks have been boiled.

Flowers blowing this Month or continuing.

ASpodes Amaranthus, Phalangium Delphinum, Veronica Odoriferous, and Purple Sultan, Connalnuſus, Volabilis, Thlapſe Criticum, Geranius, Triſte, Fraxenela, Hediſaurum, Corn-flower, Alkengi, Double and White Jacca, Scorpion-graſs, Monthly-Roſe, Jacinths, and ſome others.

Virgo

Virgo ♍, *or the* Virgin-Sign.

AUGUST

Things proper to be done in the Flower-Garden *this Month.*

THis Month take up Bulbous, Iris, ſow the Seeds of them, as alſo of Cullumbines, Candy-Tufts, Lark-heels, Holyocks, Iron-coloured Fox-gloves, and other Plants that have ſtrength to endure the approaching ſeaſon.

Plant ſome Anemony-Roots for Winter-flowers; take up the laſt years Seedlings, Tranſplant them for Bearers, alſo Autumnal Crocus, Deus Caninus, and Colchinium's.

Sow Oriential Jacinths, Narciſſus, and replant ſuch Roots as will not well abide out of the Earth, as Higacinths, Deus Caninus, Lillies, Martagon, Fretarilla, &c.

As yet you may ſlip Gilliflowers, and take up Bulbous-roots: As your Alaternus Seed grows black and ripe, gather it daily, ſpread it to ſweat, and put it up dry for uſe; water Balſamin-fæm: and other Seeds that you find ripe, may now be gathered, eſpecially from Shrubs.

About the middle of this Month, divide the Large old Roots of Auriculas, and Tranſplant them in a light moiſt Earth, Loamy or Sandy, yet fertile, and in the ſhade; you may now likewiſe ſow the Seed of them, alſo Anemony-ſeed towards the latter end of this Month. That of Ranunculas, &c. place them in light Mould in Caſes moderately covered with Earth, frequently refreſh them, and keep them in the Shade. Likewiſe Hepatica, Iris, Fraxenella, Jacinths, Cyclamen, Primroſes, Tulips, Martagon, Fretillaria, and the like; though ſome of theſe from the Seed,

Seed, flower not in four or five years, as the Tulip, unleſs ſet ſo ſhallow that it cannot ſink deep into the ground; however take care not to diſturb their Beds, weed them well, and ſhade them till the great heats are paſt, leſt too much drineſs ſpoil the Seed; but as for Primroſes and Hepatica there need not be ſo much care taken of them.

Flowers blowing this Month or laſting, &c.

ANagaſis, Nigella, Luchnis, Yellow Millefolium, Lucoion, Monthly-Roſe, Thlapſi *Creticum*, *Cyclamen*, *Vernum*, Yellow Mountain, Hearts-eaſe, *Colchicum*, Autumnal Hyacinth, Starworth, Holiocks, Eliocleriſon, Eringium-planum, French Marigolds, Daſies, Panſies, Lark-heels, *Catchbly*, Iobells, and ſome other.

Libra ♎, *or the* Ballance.

SEPTEMBER.

Things proper to be done in the Flower-Garden *this Month.*

THis Month plant a few of the various ſorts of Anemonies, to be the earlier, in naturally rich or improved Earth, particularly the Latifol, do it when the firſt rains are over.

And now very properly you may ſow Auricula-ſeeds, placing the *Caſes* in the Sun till *April* following. You may alſo plant ſome Tulips, *Colchicum*, Daffodils, &c. Likewiſe Fiberous Plants, ſuch as Primroſes, Violets, Matricaria, *Capillaries*, Cammomile, Helebore, Hepatica, and the like; alſo Tranſplant *Cyclamen* and *Chalcedon*.

If you think fit, you may now ſow Phillerea, Alaternus, or

or you may do it in the *Spring*. Likewiſe Tulips, Martagon, Delphinium Nigella, Poppey, Candy Tufts, Crown Imperial, and all Annuals that are not impaired by the Froſt in General.

Sow the Seeds of Primroſes, and Tranſplant Seedlings Digitalis; and early this Month plant Lychnis-ſlips; Houſe your Tuberoſes from the wet in this ſeaſon, and preſerve the Roots out of the Pots in Sand, or wrapped up in Paper, place them in dry Boxes near the Chimney.

Faſten Autumnal-flowers and Plants to Sticks, that may ſecure them from breaking in violent Winds.

Take off Gilliflower Layers with Earth, and place them in Shaded Borders ot Pots: You may now raiſe Crocus of Seeds, and ſuch Flowers or Plants as will not proſper if Houſed, ſet in Pots in the Ground three or four Inches lower than the ſurface of Beds you plundge them in, expoſe them as much as may be to the South; Cloath them with Glaſs-Bells; but in warm Showers, or when the Sun ſhines pretty warm, you may uncover them, and give them air, and ſo you may preſerve the moſt precious Flowers, as ciſtus, Marum-Syriacum, Floſs-cardinalis, Geranium, Nocteolens, Seedlings Arbutus, Accacia Ægyptica, Anemonies, Ranuncula's, *&c.* and ſo order them till *April*. Guard your Marum-Syriacum with Furzes, or Buſhes, from the Cats, for if they come at it, they will eat and deſtroy it.

Flowers blowing this Month or continuing, &c.

ANagallis of *Portugal*, Amaranthus, Clematis, Autumnal Cyclamen, Linaria, cretica, Limonium, Indian Lillies, Narciſſus, chryſanthemum, Stock-Gilliflowers, Sun-flowers, Spinoſum Indicum, Perſian Autumnal, Narciſſus, Pomum Aurium, Amoris Naſturtium, Indicum Gentianella, Anual. Tuberas, Indian Jacinths, Yellow Millefolium, Virginian Phalangium, and ſome others.

Scorpio

Scorpio ♏, *or the* Scorpion.

OCTOBER.

Things proper to be done in the Flower-Garden *this Month.*

THis Month Houſe Turboſe, Narciſſus, and keep it dry till *April*; ſow Seeds as in *September*; as yet plant Anemonies, particularly the Tenuifolio's in freſh Sandy Earth, likewiſe ſet Ranuncula's taken from under the Turff, but let the bottom of the Bed be rich Mould, ſo that the Fibers of the Roots may reach it, but not the main Roots, which only cover with Natural Earth about two Inches deep, and preſerve them from the Froſts with Straw or Mats, but in the warm times of the day give them the free air. Now Plant Vernal Crocus, and Ranunculas of *Tripoly*, remove Holyocks, and about this time you may plant choiſe Tulips, and they will be ſufficiently forward, as alſo ſecured from dangers; mix Natural Earth, ſomewhat impoveriſhed, with fine Sand, and Plant them in it, though at the bottom, within the reach of the Fibres, you muſt place rich Earth.

Now beware your Carnations be not injured by the Wot, therefore in exceſs of Rain, cover them ſo that the Air may however come at them, or lay them on the ſides, and with freſh Mould trim them up; you may now without danger bury all ſorts of Bulbous Roots, as likewiſe Iris.

Sow Phillirea and Alaternus-ſeeds, Mow Carpet Walks, beat and Rowl them, as alſo Commomile Beds, and make an end of your laſt Weeding, cleanſe your Walks and Allies from fallen leafs, which corrupting will produce Vermin.

Flowers

Flowers blowing or continuing this Month, &c.

LYmonium, Lychnis, Amaranthus, Three coloured Aſſer, Atticus, Heliotrops, Tuberos, Jacinths, Marvel of *Peru*, Autumnal Narciſſus, Gilliflowers, Virgin Phalangium, Pomum Amoris, and Æthiop Garanium Triſte, Aleppo Narciſſus, Panſies, Spherical Narciſſus, Cyclamen, Saffron, Claments, and ſome others.

Sagitarius ♐, *or the* Archer.
NOVEMBER.

Things proper to be done in the Flower-Garden *this Month.*

COver the Ranunculas that are coming up, prepare rich Earth made ſo with about Half-dung, ſift on it ſome Sandy light Mould and Earth gotten out of Hollow or doated Willow-Trees, put it in Caſes or Pots in the Sun, and ſow in it Auricula-ſeeds.

If the Weather be open and ſeaſonable, plant the faireſt ſort of Tulips in Earth not over rich, and let them be under ſhelter about the middle of the Month; Houſe your tender plants and Flowers, alſo ſet the choiceſt Carnations under a Pent-houſe, or ſome ſuch like ſhelter under a South-wall, and in ſharp Weather put a covering over them, but not ſo cloſe as to exclude the benefit of the air; and for ſhelter of your Seedlings, and choice Plants, prepare Mattreſſes, Pots, Caſes, and Boxes, plant Fiberous Roots, alſo Althea-futax, Roſes, Cytiſus, Cyringas, Pæonies, and the like; cleanſe and ſweep the Walks, &c.

Flowers blowing this Month or continuing, &c.

MEddow Saffron, Anemonies, Bellis, Stock-Gilliflowers, Pancies, Clamatis, Double Violets, ſome kind of Carnations, Anterrhinum, Veronica, Muſk-Roſes, and ſome others.

Capricornus

Capricornus vs, *or the* Goat.

DECEMBER.

Things proper to be done in the Flower-Garden *this Month,*

PReſerve your Carnations, Ranunculas and Anemonies from Exceſſive rains, Houſe all tender Plants; ſeek out and deſtroy Inſects and Vermine that annoy your Gardens, prepare warm Litter to lay over ſuch choice things as are to continue abroad; if the Froſt comes, carry ſtore of dung, lay it in a readineſs in ſome convenient place to rot againſt the Spring, that it may be the fitter for your uſe, and order other things as has been directed in *January.*

Flowers blowing this Month or continuing.

IRis Cluſi, ſome Anemonies, Common and Perſian Winter Cyclamen, Black Hellebore, Antirrhinum, Drops or Snow-flowers, Single Primroſes, Steck-Gilliflowers, and ſome others.

And thus Reader have I given you an Exact Account of what is moſt material to be done in the ſeveral Months, *&c.*

Flowers, Shrubs, and choice Plants, enduring ſeveral Degrees of Cold, how they are to be preſerved.

THe Degrees of Cold any choice Flower or plant will bear without danger or deſtruction, is requiſite for a Gardener to know, that ſo he may order them by a timely care to prevent loſs, and being reputed no proficient in his Imployment; and theſe are commonly divided in three degrees.

Flowers

Flowers and Plants not dying but by Extream Cold.

SIngle Violets, Serapentaria, Trifolium, White and Double Narciſſus of *Conſtantinople*, Agnus Caſtus, Malva Arboreſceris, Perſian Jeſſamine, Molay, Althæ Frutax, Crithmum Marinum, Ornithoglon Arabian, Feſeli Æthiop. Veronica, Teuchriummas Tythymal. Myrtifole, Jacca, Sarſaparilla, Abrotonum, Male and Female; Adiantum Verum, Aconitæ Verum, Bellis Hyſpani, Roſemary, Lavender, Cherry Lawrels, Bulbous Iris, Cytiſus Maranthæ, Red Lunatus, Ceneraria Pomgranats, Orietial Jacinths, Double White Lychnis, Double Matricaria, Pancration, Spinous Poppy Marcoc, Syſynelchium, Cueorum Matthioli, the Eryngium plain, and Italy Blue, Mountain Fritillaria, *Spaniſh* Geniſta white Flowered, Olives.

And theſe, unleſs in violent or exceſſive, colds may be laſt ſet into the Conſervatory, or Green-houſe; or you may protect them abroad in pots, caſes or Boxes, and Matreſſes, or thinner covering.

Flowers and Plants enduring the ſecond degree of Cold.

SUmmer-purple, Cyclamen, Amomum, Plinii, Citron, Digitalis Hyſpan, Aſpilanthus creticus, Jacobæa Marina, Suza Iris, Oleanders, Alexandrian Lawrel, Oranges, Lentiſcus Myrtles, Lanentine, Tufted Narciſſus, choiceſt Carnations and Gilliflowers, Narciſſus of Japan, Red Cytiſus, Vernal, Cyclamen, Canna Indica, Double and Single Aſiatick Ranuncula's, Hedyſarium Clypeatum, Virginia Jeſmine, Thymis Capitatus Verbenanodi, Flos Cretica, Geranium-triſte, Cheme-Læa Alpheſtris, Carbo; and ſome few others of the choiceſt ſorts; and therefore when the Froſts approach ſo that they ſeem to ſet in they muſt be haſtened into the Conſervatory, &c.

Flowers

Flowers and Plants the leaſt of all enduring Cold.

A Rabian Ornithogalon, Tuberoſe Narciſſus, Acacia Ægyptiaca, Helichryſon, Balſamum, Amaranthus, three colours, American Aloes, Aſpalathus of Oret, Chamelæa tricoccos, Indian Narciſſus, Summer-ſweet Marjorum, Piſtacios, Dactyls, the great Indian Fig, Lylac with the white Flower, Coultea Odorata, Ciſtus Raguſæus, with the white Flower, Cretica, Lavendula Multifol. cluſ. Styrax Arbor, Naſtrutium Indicum. The two Marums of Syria; Capſicum Indicum, Pomum Æthop. Aureum, Spinoſum Phaſeol, and ſome few others that are very choice and tender and therefore a Gardener who undertakes to order them muſt have a ſpecial care he ſuffers not the Nipping Froſts or cold winds to ſurprize late abroad, leſt they die, and his Labour and Expectation have thereby an equal fruſtration.

Theſe of all other tender Flowers or Plants, muſt firſt be removed into the Conſervatory or Green-houſe, and carefully tended and ordered according to the Directions that will follow in the cloſe of this Book, relating to the well-ordering and regulating a Green-houſe, or Conſervatory; and if you have not opportunity or conveniency to remove them ſo early as neceſſity requires, then cover them as they ſtand for a time with Matreſſes, or thiner covering, according as the Seaſon is colder or hotter, or the cold dews fall, which after *Bartholomew*-tide fall very cold in the night, and are great enemies to choice Plants and Flowers, bringing moſtly with them Nipping morning Froſts, as they are called Mildues, and other misfortunes, ſo that a little neglect does a great deal of miſchief, which much time, coſt and labour cannot renew or recover.

Therefore again I ſay be careful in this, and gain advantage and credit.

A further Deſcription of Flowers, as to their Shapes and Colours,

DORETHEA.

THis is an eſteemed Flower, of a deep brown purple, whipped very curiouſly about the Edges, dapled with red and lighter purple, a curious white bottom, and Tamis purple.

BACCHUS BOLE.

This Flower is not Tall, yet a very full, Large and Broad Leafed Flower, being of a ſad light purple and a proper white, divided equally, having the three utmoſt Leafs edged with a Crimſon colour, Blewiſh bottom, and dark purple and Tamis.

MEMORABLES.

This Flower, is of a pale tann'd Leather colour, bright yellow and ſad purple, and is for its variety compared with many now in good Eſteem.

Royal Shutle-maker.

This Flower, has ſharp pointed Leafs, turning a little, curiouſly marked with a bright Carnation pale yellow and deep Scarlet, the bottom Tamis black, and is well improved by off ſets coming out above the lowermoſt Leaf.

DIANEA.

THis Flower is properly raiſed from ſeeds of the Diana, differing from it in that it hath white Leafs edged and whiped about, and feathered in the midle with a deep brown purple, and Tamis dark blue.

Puvion

Puvoin of Rome.

This Flower hath its Leafs very Green and Large in the Stalks, riſing high, and dividing into ſeveral Branches ſtriped, or at leaſt each Leaf of the Flower lifted about with yellow, the reſt deep Scarlet.

PÆONIE.

This Flower, though common, is a great grace and ornament to the Flower-Garden, it is Male and Female; the firſt of theſe are ſingle, and known by the conſtantly coming of the Leafs whole and undivided; the Roots are round and long, and the Flower of a purpliſh Red; and of the Male there is but one kind, but of the Females many, ſome bearing Double, others Single Flowers, reſembling in ſhape the common red Roſe; and theſe being uſually, I need not Elaborate to deſcribe their kinds being moſtly uſed for adorning windows in Houſe-Flower-pots.

The Bee-Flower.

This grows not above ſix Inches high, having three or four narrow Leafs, bearing on the Stalk three or four Flowers one above another; and where there happens to be four Leafs, three of them are uſualy ſmall and ſharp pointed, of a bluſh colour, turning up towards the top of the Stalk; the fourth is round, in Colour like a Bee that is Sucking a Flower, which has deceived many at firſt ſight, who have ſuppoſed it to be really ſo. This has two Roots joyned together, and round, and when the Flower fades, uſually one of them periſhes, and the other remains ſound for further encreaſe.

The Blader-nut.

This grows low if neglected to be pruned up and kept from the Suckers; the Bark is whitiſh, and the Leafs like Elder-flowers, white and ſweet, hanging many on a ſtalk, after them Greeniſh bladders, each containing one Nut, ſending up many Suckers, by which it greatly encreaſes.

RUBENTED.

This is the great pale Red or Peach-bloom-coloured-Flower-de-luce, being Bulbous-rooted, and is more in eſteem than the many other Iriſes, ſo called from their ſeveral colours, reſembling them in the Rain-bow, and is adorned with ſmall Yellow ſpots in each of the three falling Leafs.

The

The Spaniſh Yellow Iriſh.

This Flower is of a curious Golden colour in all parts of the blowing Leafs: there is yet another of this kind with a pale Yellow flower, with a deep yellow ſpot, and of theſe there are indeed many diverſities, ſome paler, ſome biger, ſome leſſer, and others of a deeper yellow colour, one with White falling Leafs, except a yellow ſpot, which is uſual to all Bulbous-Iris, or Flower-de-luces. Alſo the *Spaniſh* party coloured Flower-de-Luce, whoſe Leafs are white, that fall, but the Arch'd ones of a Silver colour, and the top-leafs of a bluiſh-purple; ſome again of a fair bluſh-purple, others of a Reddiſh-purple, another Sky-coloured, Arched with Yellow-falling-Leafs, *&c.*

Hungarian Roſe.

This Roſe differs from the uſual common Red, one in its Green-ſhoots, its Flower being of a pailer Red, having faint ſpots ſpread over the Leafs of the whole double Flower.

The Double Velvet Roſe.

This Roſe has its ſhoots of a ſaddiſh red green colour, little thorney, the Leafs being of a ſadder Green than the common red Roſe; the Flowers are conſiſtent of two or three rows of Leafs, of a dark red Velvet-colour, having ſome diſtinction of lighter red in them, rarely producing many Flowers.

The Marble Roſe.

This reſembles the former in growth, but is larger and more folded, being of a light red, Marbled with a lighter bluſh Grey-deline, and gives a curious ſcent.

The Virgin Roſe.

Is in the Leafs greener than the laſt, being ſmooth and without any thorne, the flower not very thick or ſtanding, but ſpreading the Leafs, and ſtanding forwarder from each other; the Leafs that are of a pale red, or bluiſh colour, are ſtreaked on the faces, the back-ſides being of a whitiſh colour, blowing uſually fair, and are of a very fragrant ſcent.

The Evergreen Roſe.

This is ſo called, becauſe the Leafs fade not in Winter, but remain Green, and continue till new ones come in the Spring; the flowers are cluſter'd four or five together at each end of the Branches, which conſiſt but of five Leafs ſingle, of a curious white colour, having a Muſkey ſcent.

The Moly of Hungary.

This Flower is of two ſorts, the firſt hath three or four long broad green Leafs, which go up with the ſtalk a foot high, one above the other; and are on the top beſet with ſome Reddiſh bulbs, of a pail purple; the root ſmall and fit for Encreaſe; the ſecond is in reſemblance of the firſt, only the ſtalk bears ſmaller Leafs, and a grater cluſter of dark green bulbs, the Flowers alike, &c.

SPIDERWORT.

Thoſe of *Savoy* and *Italy* of theſe kinds are chiefeſt in eſteem, they are very ſecure Plants againſt Weather, and proſper in almoſt any Soil, eſpecially where it is moiſt, bearing a Star-like flower, white and ſomething inclining to bluſhing.

Dames Violet.

This is called the Queens Gilliflower, and by ſome the cloſe Sciences; there are two ſorts of them, both ſingle, one of a pale bluſh, the other white, producing but four Leafs.

The

The Double White Gilliflower.

This is accounted the nobler, having many Branches on a ſtalk, and many flowers on a branch, ſtanding cloſe together in a long ſpike, the flowers being of a curious white colour, thick and double, and give their choiceſt ſcent in the Evening on the declining of the Sun.

Double Poppys.

Theſe are not to be omitted though they give no fargrant ſcent, ſince their beauties are an Ornament to the Flower-Garden; they are of various colours, though of one kind; ſome red, others purple, ſome white, others ſcarlet, and ſome again white-bluſh, others party-colour; one Leaf half ſcarlet, and half white, ſome ſtriped with the ſame colour, but thoſe chiefly eſteemed, are of a Gold yellow, double flowering, and produce much ſeed.

Baſtard Bittany.

This grows about two foot high, bearing a Reddiſh flower, having many browniſh woody ſtalks; and on the lower part of it are many winged Leafs, ſeven, nine, or eleven together, reſembling thoſe of a young Aſh, though ſomewhat larger, longer, and purpled about the edges, being of a ſad green colour.

Male Ciſtus.

This has not its growth above a yard high, ſmall and ſhrubby, compoſed of many brittle ſlender woody branches, bearing flowers of a fine reddiſh purple, like ſingle Roſes each having five ſmall round Leafs, many yellow threads in the middle that ſoon fall away, &c.

Virgin Silk.

This with one or more round ſtalks riſes near four foot high, ſet with two long broad veins, at ſeveral Joynts green and round pointed, and on the top of the ſtalk, out of the ſkinny hoſe, a great tuft of flowers iſſue, ſometimes thirty or forty hanging down on long foot-ſtalks, each containing five ſmall hollow Leafs of a purple-colour, which fading, are ſucceeded by long crooked cods, ſtanding upwards, which produce flat brown Seeds.

Indian Scarlet Jeſamine.

This comes up from a large ſpreading Root with one two or more flexible branches, which muſt be ſupported when they put forth their Tendrills, by faſtening to any woody ſubſtance, and there will come forth two winged Leafs, much like them of Roſes, and at the end of the branches come forth the flowers, many in number, long like a Fox-glove, and at the end opening into fine fair broad Leafs, with a ſtile and ſmall threading in the middle, of the colour of Saffron; ſome of theſe Plants have on the inſide the flower, ſmall and red Leafs; others veined with ſmall yellow lines, the ground being a deep Scarlet.

The Roſe-Bay-Tree.

This is of two ſorts, one bringing Red, the other white flowers, not otherways differing, its ſtem growing to the bigneſs of an Inch and a half compaſs, dividing into three branches at each Joynt; bearing long, hard, thick, and dark Leafs at the end of the branches; the flower iſſues of a white in the one, and deep Bluiſh in the other; containing four long narrow Leafs, yet round pointed, falling away without Seed.

Candy Tufts.

Theſe are ſmall Plants, whitiſh green Leafs, their ſtalks ſet with narrow long notches, and at the top is produced many ſmall ſingle Flowers, placed cloſe together, ſome white, and others with purple ſpots in the middle; others all of a purple colour; they are produced of Seeds, the Roots yearly periſhing.

Flower

Flower Gentle of many Colours.

This produces a Flower of a lighter colour, of Purple-ſcarlet, and Gold-colour; Lemon, Orange, ſome Straw-colour, and crimſon; they have a thick ſtalk, with many large green Leafs, of many branches, &c.

The Shrub Spicara.

This Flower riſes a yard, or ſomething more in height, with divers woody ſtalks ſet with long green Leafs, nicked on the edges; and the top of the ſtalk produces many Flowers of a pale Peach-bloom colour, cloſe together in a long Spike, leſſening by degrees, like Pyramids; the woody-Root deſpiſes the Winter's rage, and may be propagated by Layers.

The Cloath of Silver coloured Crow-foot.

This produces leſſer Flowers than ſome others of its kind, having its Leafs pointed, ſix, ſeven, or eight in number, of a pale yellowiſh Bluſh-colour, ſtriped on the inſide, but more on the out-ſide with Crimſon, the Root Grumous.

The Double Yellow Crow-foot.

This is called the Ranuncula of *Aſia*, having its Leafs ſpreading and divided like Carrot; from the Root, riſe many ſmall ſtalks, each producing a ſhining yellow ſmall double Flowers.

The Ranuncula of Aleppo.

This Flower is of a curious Orange-colour'd tawney round and very double ſtriped with Yellow.

CAROLUS.

This Flower is curiouſly marked and ſtriped with ſhades of Murry-purple through the ſeveral Leafs of it, Blue at bottom, and Purple Tamis, making a very curious ſhow.

The Indian Fig.

This ſprings Leafs one out of another, from one Leaf put half into the Earth: which taking root, puts out others, being a finger-thick, flat and round pointed, and of colour a pale green; ſhowing at firſt brown prickles at the upper end, and at the tops of the Leafs the Flowers break forth, ſet with two Rows of pale Yellow Leafs, having a yellow thrum tipped with Red in the middle; after the Flower fades, the head they ſtood on, in the middle, grows large, in the form of a Fig, but in theſe Countries comes not to perfection; it is a tender Plant, and muſt be ſet in Pots, ſo that it may be Houſed in the Winter, leſt the Froſt rot and deſtroy it.

White Helebore.

This makes its firſt appearance with a round large head, of a green whitiſh colour, and afterward opens in many fine green Leafs, ſignally pleated in every part, taking a compaſs about each other at the bottom, from whence a ſtalk riſes about a yard high, ſmall Leafs extending to the middle of it, which dividing into many branches bears a conſiderable number of Star-like Flowers, ſmall, and ſo a yellowiſh green colour.

The Double Purple Virgins-Bower.

This hath many woody Branches, covered with a thin brown out-bark, and green underneath, winding about what it takes hold on; the Leafs are at the Joynts, conſiſting of three parts of it notched on one ſide, and ſome on both; the Flowers appear from the Joynts on long foot-ſtalks, ſtanding like Croſſes, of a ſullen dark Red; the outward Leafs broad, and the inward folded like a Button, ſo that the outward ones fall off before the inward ones ſpread themſelves, this is proper to be ſupported againſt a wall, and ſuch of the ſmall Branches as die in Winter, prune off in the end of *March.*

Marum,

Marum, or *Herb Maſtick.*

This raiſes about a foot high, with hard ſtiff ſtalks, and the many Branches into which it divides it ſelf, are ſet with fine Green ſmall Leafs, two at a Joynt, at the top of the Branches it ſends forth ſmall white Flowers, and among the Tufts downy threads; all the Plant, as well as Flowers, being of a curious ſcent, and may be improved by Slips ſet in *April*

The Autumn Mountain Crocus.

This is of a pale Blue colour, it ſtands on ſhort foot ſtalks, appearing but little above ground, but ſoon grows a little higher, and is prized, becauſe it comes when other Flowers are going out, being of a curious ſoftneſs.

The Silver cupped Spaniſh *Moley.*

This appears with two or three long ruſh-like Leafs, fading when the ſtalk is at its height, that aſpring a yard or more, bearing a conſiderable head of Flowers that ſoon open, grow on long foot-ſtalks, and ſpread much, the Flowers being of the colour of Silver, with lines down them on both ſides, the Leafs faſhioned ſmall and hollow in the manner of an Encreaſe-well, with little trouble.

The Great yellow Frutilary.

This has a ſtalk about two foot high, the Flower is long, ſmall, and of a pale Yellow, and is well in compoſure of a Garden among *May*-flowers, whoſe number is as numerous as various.

As for theſe laſt, Reader, I have given you moſt of them in the *Engliſh* Names; as for the Months Flowers blow in, I have ſet them down paticularly, as you will find in this Book, in the Months adapted to the *Flower-Garden*; ſo that nothing may be omitted to ſatisfie the Reader in his Curioſity.

THE

GARDENER'S

ALMANACK:

For what is neceſſary to be done in the *Green-Houſe*, and *Conſervatory*, in Preſerving and well Ordering choice Shrubs, Plants, Flowers, *&c.* with the time of Houſeing, *&c.*

GReens, as well as Flowers, are to be conſidered, and care taken of them, becauſe they are not only pleaſant to the Site of a Garden, but ſerve for many profitable uſes, beſides Adornment and Fragrancy. Therefore,

In

In MARCH

What things are proper to be done.

PLant Box in Parterres, Sow Bay-ſeeds, Fir-ſeeds, Phillyrea, Alaternus, and moſt Perennial Greens; and after the Equinox a few days, prune Pine and Fir Trees; Sow towards the end of the Month Myrtle-Berries ſteeped a while in warm water.

Wrap with Straw-wiſps the Tops of ſhorn Cyprus; cover with Straw, or Peaſhawm, your expoſed Evergreens, as alſo Bays, Cyprus, Phillyrea, Pine, Fir, *&c.* that are Seedlings, till they have continued in the Nurſery about three years, and are capable of being Tranſplanted, leſt the ſharp Winds too much dry and injure them; and uncover them not till the latter end of the Month, or the tayl of the Froſt be pretty well over; eſpecially the Evergreens, leſt the Wind and Sun conſpire to wither and deſtroy them; and this you may do in bleak Winds, or ſharp Froſts all the Winter.

At the latter end of this Month you may ſet your Orange-Trees, Myrtles, Lemmon-Trees, Ammommus, Dates, Lentiſci, Oleanders, Aloes, and ſuch like Plants, that are tender and impatient of cold, in the Portico of your Conſervatory: and if the Weather be mild and warm, the ſharp Froſts and Winds being over, you may open the Windows and Doors, but do it gradually, and not altogether, and truſt not the leaving them open a nights, unleſs the ſeaſon be very well ſettled; and ſome hardy Evergreens may be Tranſplanted, if the ſeaſon be warm and temperate. It is alſo a proper time to raiſe Stocks to bud Lemmons and Oranges on; and to do it ſet the Seeds early in the Month, in Pots, half a dozen of the Seeds of Civil Oranges may be placed in a Pot filled with Earth, *viz.*

That Earth which is taken the firſt half ſpit under the Turf, in rich Paſture-ground, where Cattle have much been fothered, and mix of rotten Cow-dung one part with it, and if then it happen to be too ſtiff, ſift moderately a little Lime and rotten wood, or ſticks of willows; and for binding, if occaſion requires it, add a little Loamy Earth, and plunge the pots into hot-beds, which may be renewed in *May*, and ſo e're Winter the ſhoots will be near a foot, and in three years fit to inocculate, which at the end of this Month you may alſo bud, by placing two Buds oppoſite one to the other, not above an Inch from the Earth.

In APRIL,

What things are proper to be done

THis Month Sow Phillyrea, Pine-Kernels, Fir-ſeeds, Alternus, and the moſt ſorts of Perennial Greens. Take your tender and choice Shrubs of the Conſervatory, and air them in a fair day, and about the middle of the Month, if the Weather be fair and temperate, elſe let them remain till *May*; and when you ſee occaſion to water them, about four Gallons of warm-water will ſerve to do about Trees, but let it be Rain or Pond-water, which will moſt nouriſh them.

You may alſo graft your tender Shrubs, and the like, by approach, as Jeſamines, Pomgranades, Oranges, Lemmons, and the like.

Towards the end of the Month will be a proper ſeaſon to remove and tranſplant Oleanders, Myrtles, *Spaniſh* Jeſamine, young Orange-Plants, Pomgranades, *&c.* firſt ſuffering them to ſprout, placing them about a Fortnigh in the ſhade; Refreſh and time them, and alſo *Spaniſh* Jeſamine, within an Inch or two of the Stock, when it begin

to

to put out or ſhoot. If the cold Winds are paſſed, towards the end of the Month, after gentle ſhowers, &c. Clip Barba-Jovis, Box, Cyprus, Myrtle, Phillyrea, Alternus; and to prevent Box ſmelling after it is Clipped, water immediately, and the ſcent will vaniſh.

In MAY,

What things are proper to be done.

BRing forth your Orange-Trees, Remove and Tranſplant them. See the particular manner of it in what relates to Orchard-managment of Fruit-Trees.

Give ſuch Houſed-ſhrubs and Plants as you think not convenient to bring yet abroad, Freſh Earth at the ſurface, a handful deep, or ſomewhat more, looſening the reſt of the Earth with forked Stick, without bruiſing or wounding the Roots.

Bruſh and cleanſe the Leafs of your Plants, from duſt, or ſome other ill conveniences they have gathered in the *Green-houſe*; and if you neither remove nor tranſplant them, take off the ſurface of the old Earth, and finely ſift on ſome rotten old Cow dung.

For the ſeveral ſorts of Greens, except Oranges and Lemmons, you need not in taking up to tranſplant them, or trim the Roots much, unleſs they are very much intangled or matted; and as they encreaſe in growth and ſtature, remove them into large Pots or Caſes, and put leſſer into thoſe you remove them out of, and this need not be done above once in two or three years.

In JUNE,

What things are proper to be done.

NOw Inoculate Roſes, Jeſamine, and ſome other choice Shrubs; ſet Slips of Myrtle in cold moiſt ground, and they will the better take Root. Likewiſe by Slips you may multiply Cytiſus-Innatus in ground that is moderately moiſt, but let them not exceed a handful in length, and be of the ſame ſpring; and uſe this Month neither Seeds nor Layers of them; Water now ſuch things as require it; Trim up your Knots, and put every thing in order that by defect, accident, or luxuriance have intangled, or put themſelves out of decency, or regular form and proceed to place the ſpreading-ſhoots, or tender Slips of this years growth in your Verdent Bowers or Arbours.

In JULY.

What things are proper to be done.

YOu may this Month continue to Slip Myrtle, Lawrels, and other uſeful Greens. Water Shrubs newly Planted, as alſo Layers of Granads, Myrtle, Orange-Trees, Amomum; which Shrub muſt be frequently watered, and cannot well be done too much, requiring likewiſe very much Compaſt to ſupport it, as do alſo the Granades and Myrtles; ſo that take care when you trim their Roots, or change their Earth, that you give them the fatteſt and moſt natural Soil.

Inarch, graft by Approach, and inoculate Oranges, Jeſamine, and other curious Shrubs: Take up Autumnal Cyclamen, gather the early Seeds of it, and ſow it in Pots.

About the latter End of this Month lay new Earth on the Surface of the Caſes wherein your Orange-trees are planted, and cool them as much as you can, and plunge your Pots in cool Earth to avoid the exceſſive heat of the Sun.

In AUGUST.

What things are proper to be done, &c.

THE beginning of this Month is the proper Seaſon for ſucceſs in budding of Orange-trees: Therefore inoculate ſeedling Stocks, of about 3 or 4 Years growth; and to have good Buds for this purpoſe, take off the head of an old Orange-tree that is of a good kind, which will furniſh you with the beſt, by making large Shoots.

About the 24th of this Month is a proper and very ſafe Seaſon to remove and lay your Perennial Greens, Lemmons, Oranges, Myrtles, Oleanders, Phillyreas, Pomgranads, Monthly Roſes, Arbutus, Jeſmins, and other choice Shrubs, and ſuch as ill endure the Froſt; peg the Shoot and Branch of the laſt Spring in very fertile Earth, water them as you ſee occaſion, during the Summer; and when this Time comes again the next Year, you may tranſplant or remove them into fit Earth, ſet in the ſhade with moderate Moiſture, but not too much, leſt it rot the young Fibres; and then at 3 Weeks end place them in a more Airy ſtation, but not till fifteen Days after; you ought not to venture them in the Sun, eſpecially if it ſhine hot.

In SEPTEMBER,

Things proper to be done, &c.

PLant Iriſh-chalcidon, and Cyclamen, continue to ſow Phillyrea and Alternus, and Anuals that are not impaired by the Froſt.

Prune Pines and Fir-trees ſome-what after the Equinoctial, if it was not done in *March*; for I prefer that Month as a properer Seaſon.

About *Michaelmaſs*, later or ſooner, as the Weather proves ſeaſonable, fair, without Fogs or great Miſts, is a proper Time to retire your tender Greens, *&c.* obſerving at the ſame Time that they be dry on the Leafs, *&c.* as Lemmons, Oranges, Indian, and Spaniſh-Jeſſamine, Dates, Ledon-Cluſi, Aloes, Sedums, Oleanders, Barba-Jovis, Cityſus, Lunatus, Amomum, Plin, Choemelea-tricoccos; put them into your Conſervatory with freſh Mould, ſtired amongſt that which is on the Top of their Caſes and Boxes; then add rich and well conſumed Soil, for their better nouriſhment during the Winter, but you need not ſhut the Doors and Windows of the Houſe, till the Cold is much more increaſed, and by its ſharpneſs gives you warning to do it: As for Myrtles they may be left abroad till the latter End of *October*.

In

In OCTOBER,

Things proper to be done, &c.

IN this Month you may ſow Cyprus, if the Froſt be not riſe, but do not much clip your Shrubs of any kind; ſow Alternus and Philligra-ſeeds, and look after your Green-houſe to place all things in good Order, and clear them of dead or decaying Leafs, or any other Anoyances; and remove ſuch things as are yet abroad, according to their Degrees bearing Cold, into ſhelter; and put Dung to the Roots of ſuch as are yet left abroad, but not too much, nor too hot, leſt it injure them to too much heat, ſo that they will be the leſs able.

In NOVEMBER,

Things proper to be done, &c.

THIS Month cover your young expoſed Evergreens with Straw or Hawme, if the Winds be very ſharp, leſt they be dryed up and ſpoiled; and quite encloſe your tender Plants, Peranual-Greens, and choice Shrubs, if the Froſt come on in your Conſervatory, excluding particularly the old Winds; and if they there appear very dry, and not freezing, you may water them with Water qualifyed with Cow or Sheeps-dung ſome-what warmed.

Plant Roſes, Althea-frutex, Cityſus, and ſow ſtony Seeds.

You

You may now plant Forreſt-trees for Walks, to make a curious green Shade in their proper Seaſons, either in Walks or Avenues, and cover your tender Greens in the Nurſery, with Mattriſſes and warm Straw.

In DECEMBER.

Things proper to be done, &c.

IN this Month little can be expected to be done as to Gardening, and therefore may be termed to the careful Gardener a Month of reſt, wherein he ought to take care of himſelf in providing wholſome, nouriſhing Diet, warm Cloaths and good Fires; yet let him look after ſuch things as yet require his Care, eſpecially in the Green-houſe, or Conſervatory, which now will prove an eaſie Taſk, the main being to keep the Windows and Doors well cloſed, and lined with Matts or other Conveniencies, to prevent the piercing Air entering through the Crevices; for now the Orange-trees are moſt likely to be in danger, and therefore if the Weather be extream, aſſiſt them with the kindly heat of Fire, but not too much, for that does more harm than cold.

Set droping ripe Baberries, and Pine-kernals in a good mellow Mould, and ſee what elſe is requiſite; and ſo I conclude the Year with my wiſhes, that the honeſt Gardener's undertakings may be always ſucceſsful and proſperous.

THE

THE GREEN-HOUSE AND CONSERVATORY FOR THE

Preſervation of Plants, Shrubs, Choice Flowers, *&c.* From Winds, Froſts, or cold Airs that would otherwiſe chill and deſtroy them.

GReens that laſt all the Year are for the moſt part not to be kept without great Care, ſometimes abroad, and ſometimes in the Conſervatory; and ſince few Books give any ſatisfactory Account of, to accommodate the Engliſh Gardener: I conceived it highly neceſſary to place ſuch Rules and Directions on that occaſion at the latter End of this Work, as cannot chuſe but make it more acceptable to the Ingenious, than any that have gone before it.

That a Green-Houſe or Conſervatory to preſerve choice Greens and Flowers from the nipping Winds or chilling Froſts, I cannot conceive any that deal this way are ignorant, though ſome are for having it in one Faſhion, and others in another; and indeed I ſhall not undertake to contradict Fancy in this matter, yet there remains ſomething to be ſaid that many are ignorant of, and being known and put in practice, may highly conduce to their Advantage.

Con-

Conſider then that free breathing Air is that which continues the life and growth of Plant, as well as Animals, and where they are ſtifled and kept in too cloſe, though with Heat and ſubterranean Fires, as Stows, &c. in the cold Weather, as many uſe for want of free Air to breath, they expreſs a Languor by the parching of the Brims of the Leafs; and ſometimes a Decay and Dryneſs of the whole Leaf, which could they have moderate Heat and Air to paſs in and out moderately for their Refreſhment, would be remedied, and this can be done no better than by Earthen-pipes conveniently placed, ſome in a Stow ſet on the out-ſide of the Houſe, conducting Heat, and others conveniently placed to let out the ſtagnated or ſulpherous Air that ſickens the Plants, and let in that which is freſh and pure to revive and refreſh them, that they may continue and flouriſh, at leaſt keep their lively Verdure; and this is far better than Pans of Charcole, or Stows within, that corrupt and ſtifle the Air; and ſuch a Stow may be erected with a Chimney or Funnel, a Fire-hearth, and an Aſh-hole at a moderate Price, and the Expence of much leſs Fewel than the others; the Pipes to let in Heat need not exceed three, and one or two of them as occaſion requires, may ſometimes be ſtopped, as leſs or more Heat is requiſite, the Seaſon being very ſharp or relenting, and ſo may you order thoſe of the like Number, to let in and out the Air.

In this Houſe you muſt have your Door and Windows to the South; and the Door that is placed in the ſide of it requires a Porch, with another Door matted, to keep the Crevices, and ſhutting Cloſe, ſo that going in or out one Door may be ſhut upon you before the other is opened, that the cold Air may be kept out, that otherwiſe would ruſh in with much Violence.

As for the Windows they muſt have wooden Shutters, as well as Saſhes of Glaſs well framed in, that when the Cold is extream they may be totally ſhut up; and when there is relentings or Sun-ſhiny Days, the wooden Shutters may in the Day-time by degrees be opened to let in the Sun and Air more freely, but not the Glaſs ones be drawn up, unleſs it proves very warm and ſunſhiny, and

then

then not too ſuddenly but with Caution, and Diſcretion, that the Plants may take it kindly, and not find too ſudden an Alteration in the change of the Air, which may prove very prejudicial.

So range your Pots and Caſes wherein your choice Plants and Flowers ſtand, and each may receive a Benefit of Air, and warmth according to its Degree, but not ſo near as to interfere or intangle with one another, for then they will keep in the contaminated, thick or groſs Air, and there will be no free breathing amongſt them as in this Caſe there ought to preſerve a Vivacity of Livelineſs in them.

The Greens require little watering in the Conſervatory, or Green Houſe, and many of them none; as Aloes, and the like; becauſe it makes them ſickly and fading, the Air being ſufficient to moiſten them, eſpecially in the cold Seaſon; and when by the curling and withering of the Leafs you find a Neceſſity to do it, warm the Water, and mix it a little with Pigeons or Poultry's Dung; pour it on moderately ſome Diſtance from the Roots, that it may leaſurely ſoak to them, and not in any abundance.

Take off ſuch Leafs as weather or grow dry, and ſtir the Stalk or Bole of the Plant gently, that the Root may be a little looſe to have the freer breathing of Air; open the Mould a little on the Top, and ſprinkle freſh Mould on the Surface, and over that a ſmall ſcattering of warm Dung; and if any Weeds or Graſs grow up, take them away, ſmoothing over the place again, keeping ſuch a diſtance between your Rows of your Pots or Caſes placed on Forms, Stools, Tables, or the like, that you may eaſily paſs between them to do any Office that is required for their Commodity or Advantage.

Spread at the bottom of your Green-Houſe, Wood-Aſhes finely ſifted, and over them lay dried Ruſhes, and they will ſuck up the Damps apt to ariſe out of the Earth, and add a conſiderable Warmth to the place.

Let the Cieling be low to reflect the Heat that proceeds from the Stow, and hang it about with Linſey-woolſey-bays, or ſome ſuch courſe Stuffs which will take

off

off the Cold that is ſubject to penetrate the Walls, and prevent their Muſtineſs often occaſioned by ſweaping after Froſts, or ſome relentings of Froſts, foggy Weather, or immoderate Rains, when the Air is thick and groſs; and likewiſe add a conſiderable warmth for the preſervation of ſuch things as are the moſt tender: It matters not at which End of your Houſe you erect your Stow, whether Eaſt or Weſt, ſo it be in a convenient place. It may be made of Stone or Brick to be erected four Square of the ordinary ſize, of a ſingle plain Furnace, like that of a Chymiſt, uſed in his Laboratory, uſual there for common Operation, conſiſting of an Aſhole and Fire-hearth, which may take up about two Foot from out to out: Yet ſo it muſt ſtand that the Grate or Fire-hearth may be about a Yard above the Floor or Area of the Green-houſe, that thereby the Heat coming through the Pipes conveniently placed, may be the more leveler, and evener diſperſed to the Middle, Bottom and Top of the Houſe, that every part may participate as much as is convenient of it; and in this good ordering, even in the Cold of Winter, you will perceive many of your Greens to ſhoot out and flouriſh, ſome bloſſom, and ſome produce Fruit, many Flowers blow to admiration; as if, by this reviving Heat and good Management an Artificial Spring or Summer was produced, which, will much redound to the Credit and Profit of a Gardener, eſpecially ſuch as manage theſe Affairs for the Nobility and Gentry of the Kingdom, who are curious in them, and take pleaſure to ſee what they cannot reaſonably expect at ſuch a Seaſon.

Thus Reader, I hope I have fulfilled my Undertaking, in omitting nothing that might materially conduce to the well ordering of an Orchard or Garden, pleaſant and profitable to the Owners, in all their Particulars and Niceties; ſo that an indifferent underſtanding Man may reach and comprehend the Inſtructions laid down, which being put in practice as the Seaſons are ſpecified, cannot but render a Gardener Acceptable.

FINIS.

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The End of the Contents.

16 Hollys

20 of ye best kind of Plum Jarrets, apples & Pears

[illegible] and East walls

14 of ye best kind of Marrolls Summer pear & apple

3 Hellows & the Yours for training up

Flower Roots and Evening and Crown

Some Slips of Pinos Gesamine Honey suckle

Slough